THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

April 12, 1941

U.S., British, Dutch Prepare for Defense Against Axis in Pacific

Matsuoka "Advises" Pope

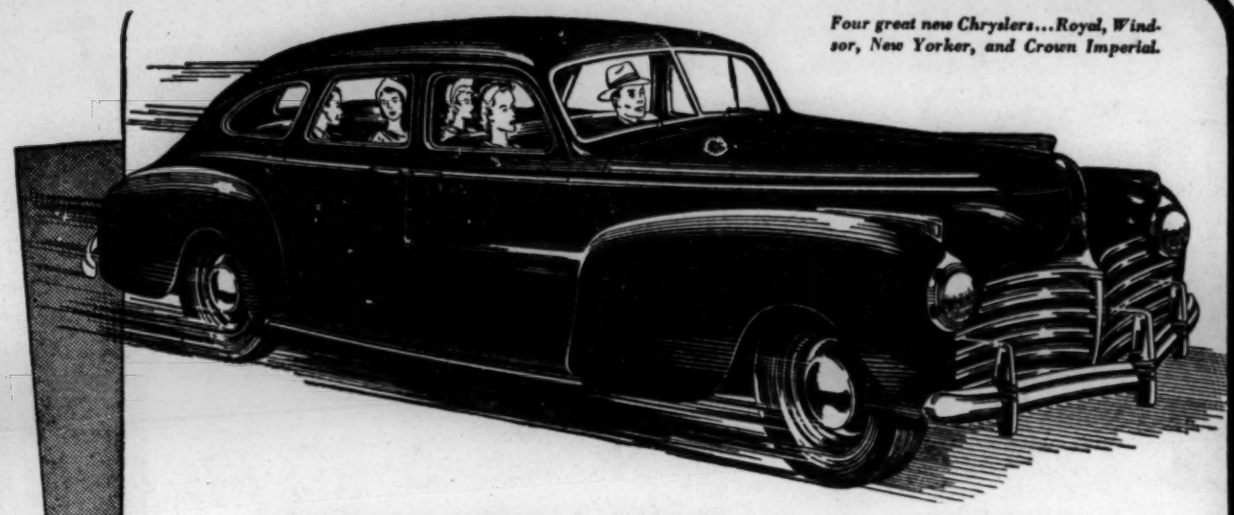
"Riley Case"—Inside Story

U.S. Industries Threatened

BY JOHN AHLERS

Free French Sympathizers Aroused Over Shanghai Leader's Arrest

VOLUME 96 PRICE 80 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 6



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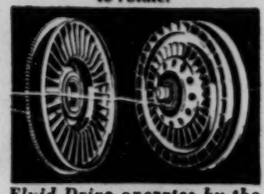

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

SUPPORTS REDS

To the Editor:

It is true: "I regretted to read the letter entitled 'New Fourth Army' in your" March 8 issue. And "I was indignant to read "Perhaps the 'Group of Chinese' have not heard what the Communists have done for the last two years and are doing now in the occupied areas in the North China. Aside from pillaging the people of what they have there, the Communists bury alive the Central Government soldiers when captured while the Japanese may be spread for 'training into a Communists.' I myself have seen it done and everyone from the North may tell you so."

Well, I will tell you what the Communists had done and are doing now with the people in the occupied areas in the North China. I am a native from Shian Shan (in Hopei Province) where the Reds ruled a long time. Under their rule all the lazybones, like landowners, opium-smokers, ex-officees, rascals and a part of selfish merchants complained and complained, and some became traitors, some escaped to Peiping and Tientsin to spend their lives in comfort. They curse the Reds more bitterly than the enemy. Perhaps this is the cause of what is so-called "the pillaging of the people?" As to the rest of the people they are not afraid of the Reds. On the contrary, in the long run the masses regard them as brothers and sisters. What the Reds have done for the people was what the Kuomintang had promised before but has not done at all. The final victory will remain a mere dream unless the partial elements discard prejudice and "diehard" narrow party ambitions, and, above all, abandon the one party system and practice democracy in the government. I am

A CHINESE, TOO

Tientsin, March 18, 1941.

FOUL PLAY

To the Editor:

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, banks in Shanghai have pledged their allegiance to and obeyed the commands from the National Government. Despite the bad circumstances in Shanghai banks have, in a concerted effort, maintained the stabilization of National Currency and upheld the development of legal enterprises as part of their bit during the war of resistance but unfortunately their employes, who have been attending their duties faithfully thoroughout the war-time have become recently the target of attack by Wang Ching-wei's regime. It is generally believed that the real motive behind such foul play is to force the Shanghai banks to acccept Central Reserve Bank (Nanking) notes as legal tender and furthermore to obtain the big premises off Jessfield Road owned by the Bank of China as their staff quarter. Inside the building there is a school established by the Bank for the benefit of all the children of the staff which the Nanking regime has long desired to take over. Contrary to their expectation and design, it is understood that the four Government banks will never evacuate and will carry on their duties with determination and energy.

A. W.

COOPERATION

To the Editor:

I read a letter in your issue of March 1st signed by Mr. Mu Wen Fu. In his letter Mr. Mu pointed out "that Anglo-American coooperation could defeat Japan at sea, while the American-Soviet cooperation could defeat Japan on land."

But it seems to me that the Sino-Russian cooperation could defeat Japan on both land and sea. But this is a complex question. We could not suspect the Soviet Union, because we know it is neither a democracy nor part of the axis and above all, it has its own principle. We believe that it will not unite itself with any country in war, because it would be an opportunity to prepare a new line or create a new work. Of course, we know China's bitter enemy is also Russia's mortal enemy. She is supporting us so that we can weaken the enemy as if she is supporting herself. You can therefore see that the Soviet-Union has a decisive prospect—aid to our National Government despite the friction between the Communists and the Kuomintang.

CHOW LING

Kunming, March 21, 1941

CHINA DINNER

To the Editor:

You will be glad to know that quite a group of Shanghai people are in this region. Truman Johnson is the president of our China Association, which held a dinner last week which was attended by some 200 people. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare for the Rice Bowl party, when a group of Chinese players gave the old play "Mu Lan" in a famous wisteria garden in Sierra Madre. It was not a collection affair, but everyone purchased tickets for themselves and guests.

We look forward every week to the receipt of **The Chine Weekly Review** that keeps us in touch with developments on your side.

M. A. W.

Pasadena, Cal.,
March 5, 1941.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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SPORTS DOMINATION

To the Editor:

The unhappy incident at the Canidrome recently is now a matter of history....The foreign sportsmen are hereby urged to bestir themselves to recognize the grim fact that in the field of sports there is no longer any room left for white domination or British monopoly. Looking from all points of view, it pays all local foreigners, especially British subjects, to cooperate with the Chinese people on an equal footing in any Sino-foreign undertaking.

For by antagonizing and oppressing the Chinese, even in sports, the foreigners are simply "killing the proverbial goose that lays the golden eggs." This will be especially true under post-war conditions. So let the Shanghai Football Association and foreign sportsmen....think thrice before they decide to speak and act against their host, the Chinese people.

Very sincerely yours,
L. Y. Shen.

Shanghai, March 21, 1941.

PESTILENCE

To the Editor:

For the past six months or more a terrible pestilence has been taking many lives in our Hwangyuan district where several thousand have died and still it continues. Hundreds of families have been wiped out completely; many children have been left without a parent. We have at present six little children—all orphans—and an old lady now eighty-three years. We care for her and two grandchildren; both parents have died.

Conditions are peaceful here but prices for commodities are high. Candles now sell for $1.20 each, kerosene costs $220 a case (2 ten-gallon tons), sugar costs anywhere up to $24.00 for two kilos of Russian sugar and flour costs $1.00 for two catties.

V. G. Plymire.

Koko Nor Assemblies
or God Mission, Hwangyuan,
Tsinghai, Feb. 28 1941.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報

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ALLIED TRI-POWERS PREPARING FOR AXIS MOVES IN PACIFIC

WHEN Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, went to Berlin and Rome in response to an "invitation" by Adolf Hitler, his objective in making the trip coincided with Hitler's motive in issuing the invitation: Hitler was planning his Balkan adventure and wanted Japan to launch a simultaneous drive into the South Seas with the object of diverting British attention and strength from the Mediterranean sector. A Japanese drive into the South Seas, the burden of which would fall on the Japanese Fleet, would involve simultaneous attacks on Hongkong, Singapore and Netherlands Indies.

From the standpoint of Japan, Matsuoka was interested in obtaining Hitler's help in relieving Nippon of Anglo-American pressure. Matsuoka knew that both Hitler and Mussolini were so deeply involved with Britain and so circumscribed in their external activities by the British blockade, that direct assistance was out of the question. But Matsuoka had a plan. He wanted Hitler to help him by inducing Stalin to negotiate a non-aggression pact with Nippon. That would relieve Japan of Russian pressure on the Manchukuo-Inner-Mongolia-Korean front and the more serious threat of a combined air-submarine attack on Japan proper launched from Vladivostok and other Soviet bases on Kamchatka and elsewhere.

One commentator remarked facetiously that after Matsuoka and Hitler had eschanged greetings they exclaimed simultaneously, "Why in hell haven't you done something to help me?"

What happened in the Matsuoka-Hitler conversations and the Matsuoka-Mussolini conversations is still veiled in secrecy, but it is known that developments in Africa, seriously affecting the status of the Italian Empire; and developments in Yugo-Slavokia, upsetting Hitler's carefully planned bloodless-march through the Balkans also upset Matsuoka's plans. Mussolini was so busy trying to hold the fragments of his empire together that he had little time for Matsuoka, while the Balkan developments had a somewhat similar effect in Berlin. The Balkan developments, having the inevitable effect of straining German-Russian relations, made it difficult, if not impossible for Hitler to advise his "friend" Stalin to help his partner Matsuoka. The Japanese Foreign Minister in consequence had to cut short his visits in both Rome and Berlin and hurry to Moscow—where he was when these paragraphs were written.

Strange to relate, the Balkan developments, which have now strained the heretofore friendly relations between Hitler and Stalin, might help Matsuoka turn his apparent failure into a partial success. Stalin's anxieties concerning Hitler's drive into the Balkans have been due to fear that a German victory would pave the way for a Nazi drive into the Ukraine, where Hitler has long desired to try his hand in the creation of another subject state that would embrace Europe's best wheat-producing lands. Therefore, there is a possibility that Stalin might desire to make some sort of deal with Japan in order to be able to concentrate his attention on the Balkan and Near Eastern crises.

One can imagine Matsuoka making Stalin a proposal to "settle" their differences by dividing Chinese territories somewhat on the order of the Hitler-Stalin division of Poland. Matsuoka, as well as other Japanese, who have involved their country in the China war, must realize by this time that they cannot extricate themselves from the China morass, without Russian-American help—and up to the present both America and Russia have indicated

"Dedicated To Matsuoka—And Others"

The Chicago Daily News.

unmistakably that their sentiments are on China's side, and more, their belief that peace in the Far East depends upon the establishment of a strong and independent China. It is significant that while Matsuoka is in Moscow trying to "sell" Stalin the idea of settling Russo-Japanese troubles at China's expense, another Japanese emissary, Admiral Kichisaburo Namura has been dispatched to Washington for the purpose of making a somewhat similar deal with the United States—not based on a division of China's territories—but based on the creation of spheres of influence and trade in the Pacific and South Seas areas which would include another agreement on naval power. Realizing that an advance into the South Seas might involve the Japanese Navy in war with America, Admiral Nomura is probably working on some scheme that would keep America neutral while Japan was grabbing Britain's Far Eastern possessions. Or he is trying to lull the Americans into somnolence while Matsuoka is conducting his intrigue in the Russian capital.

The American illustrated weekly, *Friday*, recently published a sensational expose of Japanese intrigue in the United States upon which it was alleged that the Japanese are expending anywhere between US$7,000,000 and US$10,000,000 a year for the support of propaganda and espionage agencies. It was claimed that there is a close link-up between Japanese propaganda and the Nazi American Bunds, Fascist clubs and various pro-Axis organizations.

If the report was correct that Prince Konoye requested Matsuoka to "hurry back" to Tokyo, it probably was due to the fact that Matsuoka's bombastic declarations in Berlin and Rome had finally caused the United States and Britain to come out in the open with their heretofore confidential discussions concerning joint defense of their respective possessions and trade interests in the regions of the South Pacific. The Japanese were entirely unaware of the conference in Manila between the American and British military commanders, until they were apprised of the sudden arrival there on April 2 of the British Air Marshal, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British Far Eastern Forces. Only two days previously the Japanese received another shock, in the form of a dispatch from Singapore telling of the landing there of large forces from Australia, for the purpose of strengthennig British defenses in and about the Straits Settlements.

Conversations in Manila between the British Commander and Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, began immediately following the arrival of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham on April 2, and were scheduled to be continued this week in enlarged form following the arrival in the Philippine Capital of N. E. von Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Goveinment (in London), the Netherlands Minister of Colonies, Charles J. I. Welter, and J. H. Rittman, Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Information Bureau. Messrs. Kleffens and Welter arrived in Manila from the United States by Pan-American Clipper plane, having first conferred with President Roosevelt and other Administration leaders in Washington. Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who had continued to Hongkong was expected to return to Manila by plane before the end of the present week. While in Hongkong the British Commander-in-Chief conferred on matters concerning defense with Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Governor of Hongkong; Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to China; Major-General Grasset, Commander of British Forces in Hongkong and other high government and military officials.

Even Japanese generals and admirals calloused by nearly four years of brutalized warfare in China, should be able to understand the significance of these American-British-Dutch-Australian conversations. There was no suggestion of appeasement in these Manila discussions, and according to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the conferences would be continued at periodic intervals in the Far East. The Chinese were quick to understand the significance of the Manila meeting and pointed out that

Sam: "I Didn't Mean You Joe!"

The Washington Post.

defense measures now being adopted "must deliver a serious blow to Japan's plans for southward expansion." China's resistance, as pointed out by Chungking's spokesmen, had been mainly responsible for the delay in the outbreak of war in the Southern Pacific. China's recent victories in northern Kiangsi, the spokesman continued, must have given encouragement to the staff conferences in Manila, because they demonstrated that China was prepared to join the friendly Powers in the defense of the Western Pacific. The *New York Times* said that the conversations had greatly clarified the situation in the Far East . . . . "American and British interests in Asia, run parallel towards a common objective—freedom of Oriental nationals to work out their own salvation, untrammelled by the dominance of a power which will subordinate their welfare to the selfish purposes of its own. Singapore, which Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham commands, is the key citadel of the defenses against Japan's further penetration into neighboring territories, and America has plenty of ships in

the Pacific and Singapore can provide base facilities, for which reason an exchange of information is most desirable. Such an exchange has undoubtedly taken place in Manila."

Some time ago when President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth visited Tokyo and was entertained by Japanese officialdom, he was given personal assurances from high Japanese officials, including Prince Konoye, and the then Foreign Minister Ugaki, that Japan had no intention of threatening the integrity of an independent Philippines, in the course of Japan's southward march of empire. Japanese officials, although involved in a war of conquest in China, assured the Philippine leader that Japan would be willing to sign a treaty observing the neutrality of the islands after their independence.

The McDuffie-Tydings Act, which provides independence for the Philippines in 1945, offers the people of the Commonwealth, the use of a neutralization treaty to protect the future integrity of the Islands. The possible signatories to such a treaty would be Great Britain, the United States, France, the Netherlands and Japan. The provision in the Independence Act whereby the United States would abandon military bases in the Islands and hold open for future discussion the question of naval bases, will obviously require modification in view of the Japanese menace. Reports from Washington on April 5 said that the War, Navy and Interior Departments had agreed on a proposal to spend US$50,000,000 for the defense of the Philippines. The report stated that President Quezon had given approval to the plan, an obvious conclusion in view of the fact that the money actually belonged to the Philippines. However, there are indications that a portion of the large naval appropriation amounting to US$3,415,000,000, approved by Congress in March, may go toward Philippine defenses. The bill, aside from provisions for seaplane operating facilities at Guam, Samoa, Johnson Island and Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, also provides for improvements at Dewey Drydock, Olangapo Naval Station and Langley Point naval fuel depot at Cavite. It was also announced that the Navy proposed to spend many thousands of dollars for maintenance and improvements of naval shore establishments in the Philippines, including hospital facilities at Canacao and shore air facilities at the naval base at Cavite.

Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington stated on April 5 that the Philippine authorities were prepared to cooperate fully with the U. S. in defense plans as well as action to prevent leakage of strategic war materials to other Powers which might transship them to the Axis Powers.

SHAKESPEARE CALLED IT "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"

News cables from the United States these days abound with the gory details of strikes and labor disorders on many fronts—and paint a picture that Washington and the state legislatures, not excepting 130,000,000 citizens, are distraught by the whole affair. The headlines are that "Labor Disorders Threaten American Defense!" But headlines often make better reading than historical facts.

Back about the turn of the century, when Teddy Roosevelt was New York City's police commissioner, New York experienced a gory crime wave, at least as far as the newspapers and the city's good citizens were concerned. Stabs in the backs and alley-way rapes and stolen "rocks" splattered across the front pages and many a New Yorker was looking twice before stepping out for an evening stroll.

Teddy, naturally, wasn't proud of this crime wave; it didn't do his reputation any good. But before calling his boys in for a lecture on how to clean up the city, he had a look at the "books" at several police stations and found, to his astonishment, that the number of crimes actually had been less in those recent weeks than previously. Incensed about the affair, Roosevelt called the two top police reporters, Lincoln Steffens and Jacob Riis, both later to become famous in their own right, into his office and asked for an explanation of the crime wave.

Well, Steffens explained. One day I got a "beat" on a story and Riis' editor told him to get on his toes. So he beat me on one, then I had to beat him. As time went on and we turned in more crime stories our editors caught on and developed the crime wave. We're in the middle of it now.

On Roosevelt's request, Steffens and Riis ended the crime wave, New York's police regained the respect of the citizenry and things returned to normal.

Perhaps the American labor situation at present can be compared fairly with that crime wave. Actually, in the first six months of the defense program there were fewer man-days lost in strikes than in any other comparable period since the passage of the Wagner Act, and labor disputes have not been nearly as serious as they were in 1917 when the production pace was similarly accelerated. The authority for the foregoing statement is no radical economist or left-wing organ; it's the pro-big business *Business Week*, which, if anything, would be inclined to tune its remarks to a different pitch.

What if there are a few strikes, a few hours lost on a few defense projects? Even Mr. William Knudsen, a giant among big businessmen himself and head of the National Defense Commission, has admitted that the labor scene today is more tranquil than in months. Perhaps it's healthy that men continue to strike in a time of national strain and emergency. Their striking serves to emphasize again the ideals for which American is preparing its giant defense machine: ideals which place in the forefront the right of every man and woman to have a say in his job, in his salary, in his working conditions; to bargain collectively.

A number of proposals are in the hopper at Washington to repeal the Wagner Act, require defense industry employes to sign no-strike agreements, outlaw defense industry strikes, and similar measures. Such legislation is a menace to the industrial democracy which America, under the New Deal, has been striving to approach in recent years. And its passage would weaken in many minds, even American minds, the sincerity of an American stand for freedom and Democracy in the world at war.

Moreover, many employers doubtless are taking advantage of the present opportunity, when most Americans are shouting—"Prepare!"—to make as much out of it as they can, regardless of the workers. Employers have done it to the detriment of society in peace-time and it's conceivable that they would stoop to take advantage of others in the emergency.

President Roosevelt has established a Super-Mediation board, which, according to news reports, has been highly successful in a number of cases. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recently told the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee that no special anti-strike legislation was warranted and that mediation under present circumstances was capable of handling all situations. America would do well to leave facilities for handling labor disputes as they are, especially with the National Labor Relations Board under competent new leadership.

Meanwhile, Americans who feel strongly about the liberties they possess are criticizing, denouncing and petitioning the Texas legislature, which by a 112-to-17 vote recently passed a bill outlawing strikes in industrial plants and establishing a penalty five years' imprisonment for offenders.

Matsuoka Intrigues at Vatican to Ween Catholics From Support of Nationalist China

BY WENDELL FURNAS

AXIS powers are again courting church favor in an effort to get holy sanction for their unholy war. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, last week practiced his wiles and best smile on His Holiness Pope Pious XII in an attempt to ween Vatican support away from Chiang Kai-shek's government. Hitler's Nazi regime, long foe of freedom-loving Christians, sputtered a barrage of propaganda in neutral nations for the purpose of regaining Christian sympathy lost by recent Nazi church persecutions. Apostolic Delegate to China in Peking, Dr. Mario Zanin, an Italian, urged His Holiness to reorientate Vatican policy on the grounds that the Chinese people no longer trust the Chungking authorities and that Japan appears "to all people" as the champion of the Asiatic races. However, at the same time, axis powers continued to restrict the church in their respective countries.

"Intrigued with Pope and Stalin"

Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, while on his recent trip to Rome, tried to induce the Popo to withdraw Catholic recognition from Chungking on the ground that the Chungking Government is "allied" with the Communists. Now, however, Mr. Matsuoka is in Moscow, trying to make a deal wi.h the Russian Communists himself!

Most determined drive for Catholic support is being made by Japan. Mr. Matsuoka, in his flying trip to Axis capitals, found time to spend an hour and 45 minutes with the Pope and Cardinal Maglione, Vatican Secretary of State. They are said to have privately discussed Russia's relations with Japan and China in connection with the Vatican's missionary problem, as well as a peace program which might get underway this spring with Pope Pious's Easter message.

M. Matsuoka, conveniently forgetting his own attempts of the week to get "atheistic and communistic" Russia to ally herself with Japan, contended that the Japanese policy was mainly directed against communism and therefore was not opposed to the Vatican's principles of combatting atheism.

Furthermore, Matsuoka, again forgetting to mention his plan to stop off in Moscow for a friendly visit on his way home, suggested that Communism implies atheism. Therefore the Holy See should cease to aid atheism and Russia by removing all support from Nationalist China. At the same time he emphasized that Japan's interest was "not religious" and therefore Japan would "always allow Catholic missions to operate freely in Japanese occupied Chinese territory." Here for the third time the Japanese Foreign Minister suffered a lapse of memory, being unable to recall his nation's recent arrest of 14 missionaries in Korea, the imprisonment of an undisclosed number of students and teachers of the Christian Yenching University in Peking, and the enforcement of the new religous laws which allow only persons of Japanese nationality to exercise authority over other Japanese.

The contrast between Japanese words and actions is only too apparent.

Meanwhile, as Matsuoka was visiting Pope Pious VII, **Domei** reported that Toyohiko Kagawa, leading Christian Japanese social worker, Bishop Yoshimune Abe of the Japanese Methodist Church, and Reverend Kiyonore Ogawa, were leaving Japan to attend a conference of American churches in the United States. Japanese patriots hope for more American Christian sympathy from this visit but are likely due for disappointment because of the recent restrictions on American and other foreign missions in Japan and Japanese dominated regions of Clima.

Another Axis attempt to influence the Vatican in favor of New-member Japan was made through Italian Dr. Mario Zanin, Apostolic Delegate to China in Peking. Dr. Zanin recently attempted to discredit Nationalist China by telling His Holiness that Chiang Kai-shek's position "is becoming worse, that the people do not trust the Chungking authorities, and that the split between the Kuomintang and the Communists, following the New Fourth Army's rebellion, is indicative of anarchic conditions to come." With approximately 2,700,000 of China's 3,000,000 Catholics residing in Vatican recognized Manchukuo or Japanese occupied territory, the Apostolic Delegate urged that the Holy See support Japan, "the true champion of Asiatic peoples."

Nazi Germany is also making a new tardy bid for Christian good will. A Nazi inspired Catholic, Father Kravock, stated in Madrid that both the Roman Catholic Church in Germany and the National Socialist Party were "inspired with the same ideal—the creation of a greater and more prosperous Germany." He maintained that the National Socialist Party is becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of the importance of the Church to the fatherland. Thus both the State and the Church, in the interests of the national community, desire to establish satisfactory relations with each other, he asserted.

This recalls a previous emergency Nazi endeavor to establish better relations between the German Church and State. That was in the first few months of Nazi power in 1933 when Hitler needed all the support he could get for his party and consequently courted the Vatican. At that time the politically minded Pope was beguiled into believing that the National Socialist Party was sincere in wanting to cooperate with the Church and signed the 1933 Concordat, all of whose 33 articles Hitler has since violated.

Protestants were likewise courted and deceived by the fickle Nazi wooer in 1933. They voluntarily merged into the single German Evangelical Church and accepted Hitler's friend, Army Chaplain Ludwig Müller, as head of the new organization. Within six months, however, Protestants saw their mistake when Müller attempted to Nazify the new organization and prune out all Christian princliples in favor of Aryan neo-paganistic doctrines. Protest led to revolt and the Evangelical Church split into three groups, two of which have suffered Nazi persecution ever since.

Of the three branches splitting from the German Evangelical Church, the Deutsche Christian sect alone accepts state principles which conflict with Christian doctrines. Consequently it alone receives special privileges such as exemption from legal costs in court collection of taxes from members, and trials involving the church, compulsory government support in the form of a subsidy which the German propaganda pamphlet, **Facts in Review**, (published in U.S.A.) states to amount up to 500,000,000 reichsmarks a year. Hanns Kerrl heads this sect and his creed is typical of the new pagan faith. He states that "The primacy of the State over the Church must be recognized.... The question of the divinity of Christ is ridiculous and unessential. A new authority, Adolf Hitler, has arisen to tell what Christ and Christianity really are."

Opposing this doctrine are Germany's two persecuted Protestant sects. The Lutheran Council, largest of the Protestant groups, attempts to maintain a moderate course, not violently opposing the Nazi regime, but refusing to be dominated by the State. The other group, the Confessional Synod, composed of some 5,000 millitant pastors opposes Nazi domination and fights it by every possible means.

The Confessionel Synod is the greatest sufferer from Nazi persecution. The 200,000 to 300,000 Christians behind barbed wires of German concentration camps at the present time are mainly members of this sect. These Christians are said to represent 80% of the prisoners in German concentration camps, a greater number than the Jews there.

Since the outbreak of the Asiatic and European wars, the plight of the Church in Axis countries has become steadily worse. Despite Matsuoka's assurances to the contrary, Japan has restricted missionary work in all occupied Chinese territory and the homeland as well. Within the last month Japan has arrested 14 American and British Protestant missionaries on the vague charge of "opposing Japan's holy and sacred war." In Peking, several Yenching University professors and students have recently been imprisoned for an indefinite period. The Japanese have become so treatening that authorative quarters have revealed that Yenching's President, J. Leighton Stuart, is at last pessimistic about the university's future, even for next. Most of occupied China's Christian colleges have already been forced to seek refuge in international Shanghai or Nationalist China while hundreds of missionaries have left the field within the past year due to the fear that their continued presence would lead to even worse persecution of Chinese Christians than had been the experience in the past. The example of the Rev. Charles Leonard in North Manchuria was typical: This Christian pastor had worked among the Chinese peasants of North Manchuria and at Harbin for many years and was the best known American in that region. A year ago a delegation of Chinese Christians called on him and tearfully requested him to give up his work and leave the country because of Japanese military persecution of Chinese christians. Rev. Leonard heeded their request and withdrew, but in a recent letter to friends in Shanghai he stated that he had received information that Japanese Army persecution of Chinese Christians in that area was continuing.

In Japan proper, the Church has likewise suffered restrictions. On April first, the New Religious Laws specifying that only persons of Japanese Nationality could have religious authority over other Japanese, went into effect. Church authorities believe that this is another step towards freezing out all foreign church activities. These new laws will force five foreign—French and German Catholic Bishops—in Japan to resign. According to **Havas**, the Holy See, since Mr. Matsuoka's recent visit there, is thinking of asking all foreign Bishops in Japan to resign and of replacing them with the required Japanese Bishops who will be given the same powers.

Under these Religious Bodies Laws, the churches must also combine into single groups which will be easier to supervise. Then they must register with the Education Ministry and apply for permission to continue their activities in the land of the Rising Sun. Protestant churches have already merged into one central body and Buddhist sects have decreased their numbers from 27 to 13.

The church in the Axis boot, Italy, has also suffered from the war. Catholic papers there have been gagged in most places since the war began. Propaganda officials have beeen charging them with defeatism and pacifism. In Padua, as in several other cities, Catholic magazines have been banned and the text of the Pope's prayers censored and sometimes even suppressed.

Greatest suffering from Axis war has occurred in Germany, however, Hitler has used the conflict to uproot orthodox Christian Churches and to plant in their stead his own Deutsche Christen brand of religion, based on the pagan conceptions of "blood and soil".

Taking a hint from King David who rid himself of Bathsheba's husband by having him set in the forefront of battle to be killed, the Nazis mobilized over 55% of Germany's Protestant pastors for army service, most of them as privates. They singled out Confesional pastors especially and in some districts 75% of them were drafted for front-line service.

More than 700 German monasteries and convents were closed by the Nazis in 1939. Recently they expelled 50 Catholic priests from their parishes. The work of scores of other priests and pastors has been halted by confining them to their homes or forbidding them to preach. The government has jailed more than 10,000 pastors, priests, and monks for long or short periods, and has beaten to death an unknown number.

"Me and God"

PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS SPEAKING IN BERLIN ON HITLER'S MISSION, MAR. 29, 1936
"OUR LEADER BECOMES THE INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN HIS PEOPLE AND THE THRONE OF GOD — EVERYTHING WHICH OUR LEADER UTTERS IS RELIGION IN THE HIGHEST SENSE"

The Chicago Daily News.

Heroes of World War I do not escape from this persecution. Pastor Niemöller, Iron Cross submarine commander of the last war who at first supported Hitler, was clapped into jail in 1937 for "misuse of the pulpit." The court freed him when he came to trial in 1938, but the Gestapo promptly hustled him off to a concentration camp at Sachsenhausen. There the Nazi party have unsuccessfully tried to break his resistance by putting him on half rations, double heavy labor, and solitary confinement. Recently, the Nazi Press reported he had become a catholic.

In the face of all these facts on past Axis persecution of the Church it is too much to expect a permanent change of policy towards religon in either Japan, Germany of Italy. Because of this, Matsuoka and his Axis friends, although making promises and utilizing subtle propaganda, will probably have difficulty in convincing Pope Pious XII and other Christian leaders that they are sincere in desiring a better understanding between church and state.

The situation being what it is in central Europe, Matsuoka evidently decided the time was unripe for his hanging around Berlin. He whisked in and out of the German capital over the weekend and proceeded to Russia, the climate of which, at present, he seems to enjoy a great deal more.

Matsuoka originally had decided to enjoy a great deal more.

Matsuoka originally had decided to stay in Moscow for only two or three days—just to relax and see a few of the higherups. However, by mid-week, with the Balkans aflame and Russia and the Yugoslavians having signed their agreement, the Japanese Foreign Minister changed his mind. Latest press reports said he had decided to see a little of Moscow life.

Many observers are predicting now that Matsuoka will come out of this European jaunt with Japanese hitched not to the Axis—Germany and Italy, but to the Soviets. They point to two very large-bulking, fundamental reasons:

Firstly, Japan would like too see the military threat of Russia removed on the Manchurian frontier so that the Japanese armies can carry on their Chinese penetrations without an ever-present fear of an untimely move by Russia's Far Eastern Army;

Secondly, Russia, faced with possible involvement in the European war, with conflict at her very doorstep in the Balkans, would like to feel the threat of war was removed in the Far East.

Free French Sympathizers Aroused Over Arrest of Shanghai Leader

Sympathizers with the Free French movement, said to make up the majority of Shanghai's French populace, were up in arms this week over the "kidnapping" April 5 of M. R. Egal, leader of the movement in Shanghai.

Charged with "inciting desertion," Egal was "arrested" in his French Concession apartment by 10 sailors and one officer of the French gunboat Francis Garnier. .He has been held on the gunboat since his "arrest"—made without benefit of warrant.

Other Free French officials in Shanghai took precautions against arrest by the French authorities. The *China Press* said. At least one prominent De Gaulle worker was known to have changed his address. A spokesman of the organization said "there is reason to believe that anti-De Gaulle circles here are planning to arrest more of us."

He said that should such arrests be carried out, they will be "as unsuccessful in forcing us to curtail our activities as they were in arresting M. Egal."

"We will never stop," it was declared. "There are too many of us. They can't arrest us all."

Reports that the French Police Specials, who struck in protest against Egal's arrest, had decided not to return to their duties in protest against his arrest were denied by a high officer of the force, the *China Press* reported. He admitted however, that the Specials were meeting to "discuss the whole matter."

Some members of the international force maintained that "irrespective of our personal feelings our first duty is to prevent crime in the French Concession," while others held out for a "strike."

Belgians Lodge Protest

Free French circles also reported that the local Belgian Consulate-General had lodged a protest with the French authorities over the "arrest" of Egal in the Belgian-owned apartments in which he lived. The French Consulate-General has not issued a statement on the affair.

Paul Premet, Egal's attorney, lodged a formal application with the French naval authorities here for permission to see his client aboard the French gunboat. In his request to the naval officer in charge of the investigations, Mr. Premet pointed out that he could not properly defend Mr. Egal's interests without being granted an interview.

Mr. Egal, it was reported, will probably be taken to Saigon for a court martial on charges of inciting desertion in the ranks of French naval forces. Should he be found guilty on these charges, he may be sentenced to death, legal circles said.

Havas, the French Government-controlled news agency, released the following blunt announcement concerning Egal's case: "Mr. R. Egal, local French merchant, was placed under preventive arrest by French Naval authorities, in application of the Code of Military Justice (Navy).

"Mr. Egal, who is involved in an affair of desertion, was arrested on Saturday morning at his residence, in conformity with the Maritime procedure."

M. Egal's wife and son had complete freedom of movement their friends revealed. However, no word from M. Egal reached them at their home.

20 Years in Shanghai

M. Egal has been living in Shanghai for about 20 years. He is proprietor of Egal et Cie., leading French wine and provision dealers. For a long time he supplied the local French forces with French wine, but after he joined the De Gaulle movement his source of wine supply was cut off and he had to import wine from South America.

Other Free French leaders in Shanghai and their friends of other nationalities have been vociferous in their denunciation of the action of the French naval authorities in arresting Egal. Several French leaders spoke over local radio stations in defense of Egal and of the Free French movement. Typical of their remarks were the following:

"At the very moment the people of French are acclaiming General de Gaulle and showing by violent demonstrations its hatred of the invader and its firm resolve never to give up the fight until victory is achieved, Hitlers's representatives in Vichy are starting on a campaign of repression and intimidation against the essentially patriotic movement of Free France, a movement without which France today would have lost all, even honor.

"You all know already, our friend Egal has been arrested, or more exactly, kidnaped, by the sailors of Admiral Darlan's Navy.

"The raid was carried out at 6.15 this morning at the residence of Mr. Egal. No warrant was produced, and the French Police were not notified of the affair, only when everything was over.

"At the same time it was discreetly hinted that it would perhaps be...better for us...to suspend our daily broadcasts and the publication of our weekly bulletin.

"The kidnapping of Mr. Egal has caused in all circles in Shanghai considerable astonishment and arger. Our foreign friends who until now were reluctant to believe that a Frenchman should say, "Down with Germany," that is "Vive la France," to be liable to be brought before a court-martial, have had to admit today that they were wrong.

Who Gives Away This Bride?

Loring in Providence Evening Bulletin

Many Sympathizers

"Expressions of sympathy have been pouring in from all sides, and what expressions of sympathy.

"In conscience we can say that the perpetrators of the raid have done much unwittingly for the French movement in Shanghai. Had they not deprived us at the same time, for a short time only, we hope, of the company of our friend Egal, we could actually tell them, "Thank you."

"Probably they had not reckoned with the immediate reaction of the public, perhaps they thought their challenge would not be taken up.

"Their challenge will be met. We shall fight to a finish.

"We were rejoicing to be able to carry on the struggle openly, a thing Vichy could not do, and we and we thought that without actually helping us, without being in a position to give its approval, it eyed our efforts without hostility. We were sadly mistaken.

"The Free Frenchmen of Shanghai will not accept that cowardice should be made into a national institution, or that a new penal code be applied in which courage,, patriotism, altruism, are made offenses, if not crimes.

FOREIGN COMMUNITIES JOCKEY FOR S.M.C. POSTS

While the various foreign communities this week were picking their candidates for the Shanghai Municipal Council or jockeying for new places on the Council created by its enlargement and rearangement, the *Shun Pao*, American-owned Chinese-language daily, published the following penetrating analysis of the situation.

The editor-in-chief of the *Shun Pao* is N. F. Allman, prominent Shanghai American and an American nominee for a Council post.

The editorial follows:

THE NUMBER OF S.M.C. COUNCILLORS

"The question of election of councillors to the Shanghai Municipal Council has been in the air for about one month. (Recently)....Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, the Secretary and Commissioner General of the S.M.C. published a statement to the effect that as a result of negotiations amongst the British, American and Japanese Consuls and the largest interests of the Settlement, it had been agreed to recommend to the various Consuls of the Consular Body and the Chinese Government to alter the original membership of Councillors so that, within a limited period of time, the Council should consist of four Chinese, three Japanese, three British, three Americans, and one German member, together with two members of other nationality. Such a change not only breaks the precedent of the gentleman's agreement for the last ten years but is also at variance with the provisions in the Land Regulations in regard to the number of Municipal Councillors. The effect of such a change upon the future of Municipal administration will certainly be looked upon with concern by the many millions of residents here and the various nations concerned.

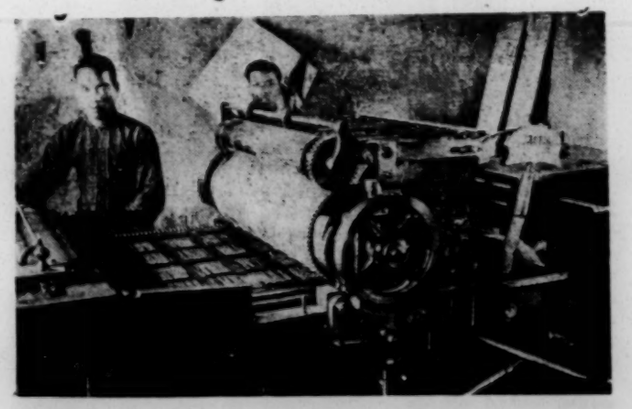
"The proposal to alter the number of Councillors in the Council originated in 1936. The proposal first came from the Japanese but during the last several years, such proposal has not met with success. When the list of candidates was submitted last year, the Japanese suddenly deviated from the precedents and submitted five candidates instead of the usual two. At the same time, they devoted their efforts to working for the election of their candidates and a very tense situation was created. However, the results of the votes were in accordance with the wishes of the largest number of ratepayers and succeeded in maintaining the original scheme of apportionment of seats. At that time, the Japanese residents already indicated that they would increase their efforts to make preparations for the coming year. As the election time approached this year, there was no tense outward competition but there were considerable negotiations behind the scenes. Up to the present time, lists of candidates have not yet been submitted and the day of election has been repeatedly postponed. According to the results of the negotiations as announced....the number of councillors have been changed. The total number of councillors has been increased from 14 to 16. As to the nationality of the councillors, one Chinese seat and two British seats were reduced, while the Japanese wish for the increase of one seat was fulfilled. At the same time, there is an increase of one seat for the Americans, and the creation of one seat for the Germans and two seats for other nationalities. It was reported that the parties had been in negotiation for about one month before they achieved such results. It may be imagined what difficulties were encountered in these negotiations and the conciliatory statement by Mr. Phillips also shows the difficulty of his position. Insofar as the time element is concerned, it is not denied even by Mr. Phillips that no hasty changes should be made in the political structure of the International Settlement. As to whether or not the proposed change is preferable to the carrying out of the election which is said to involve the possibility of dispute and trouble, and as to whether after the change is made it will, as indicated by Mr. Phillips, bring about an easier atmosphere and as a result, make easier the handling of various urgent problems, these are really questions concerning which everyone must maintain the greatest reservations.

"What causes one to worry about the future situation not only lies in the changes in the number and proportion of the councillors, but lies in the possibility that once the legal boundaries are removed, more and more demands and vexations are likely to be put forward. Although what the Japanese contend for is outwardly an increase of councillors, the motive is really to obtain the control of the executive and supervisory powers of the Council, and the increase of the number of councillors is the first step in the attempt to obtain such control. It is true that the future development of the situation in the International Settlement would depend on the future developments of various other factors and it cannot be said that a change in the number of council seats will have a decisive influence on the Settlement, However, unless there are special measures to prevent the making of more and more demands in the future, it will become increasingly difficult to maintain the present condition of the Settlement. Even insofar as the Council itself is concerned, after such a change is effected, several new problems will immediately arise.

"In the first place, the allocation of seats for foreign councillors will consist of six councillors for the British and the Americans, as compared with three for the Japanese and one for the Germans. This set-up, as compared with the allocation of seven seats to the British and the Americans, and two seats to the Japanese in the past, represents such a change in proportion as to give much food for thought. In the second place, it has not been provided what the nationality of the two other councillors will be. The Japanese will undoubtedly do their best to obtain the co-operation of these two councillors so as to maintain a balance of power with the British and American Councillors. It is reported that the Swiss resident, Mr. Elly Widler, who previously published a scheme for the creation of a Greater Shanghai and was involved in a certain well-known case, has become the object of Japanese attention in this regard. In the third place, the seats for Chinese Councillors have been reduced from five to four. It is open to grave doubt whether or not such a change will meet with the approval of the Chinese Government. This reduced number of Chinese seats will make it more important as an objective and the position of the Chinese Councillors will become increasingly difficult in the future. In the forth place, the position of the Chairmanship of the Council is a very important one. Aside from the duties and powers pertaining to such a position, in the case of a tie in Council meetings, the Chairman will have the right to cast the decisive vote. Now, the total number of seats for the British and American Councillors are equal only to the total number of seats for the other foreign councillors. The sympathies of the Chairman will, therefore have a decisive influence upon the decisions of the Council.

"It is the common demand of the many millions of Chinese and foreign residents here that steps be taken to stabilize Shanghai. The present proposed change of the number of Municipal councillors is really contrary to the wishes of the largest number of residents here and also contrary to the demand to maintain the status quo in Shanghai. Moreover, the change is also contrary to the policy of the Chinese, the British and the American authorities to permit no change in the present conditions of Shanghai. The change must be seriously regretted whether from the standpoint of legal principles or from the standpoint of facts. How this matter will be considered and decided upon by the various countries concerned is certainly a matter deserving the attention of us all."

Printing Press in Northwest



How this printing press was transported to China's northwest is not known, but it probably would be an interesting story. The plant is operated on a "co-op" basis by hose who do the work.

Inside Story of "The Riley Case"—Detailing Life, Downfall of Colorful Shanghai Figure

Editor's Note: This amazing revelation of the life of Riley and the events leading to his deportation to McNeil Island was written a special correspondent who was intinately counected with "The Riley Case."

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

When the S. S. President Cleveland of the American President Lines weighed anchor in the Whangpoo River last Tuesday night, and made for the open sea, it carried with it from Shanghai the eighteenth or twentieth batch of evacuating Americans, homeward bound. They all went at the request of the United States Department of State, which had, in effect, advised American Nationals in the Far East that America's patience with Japan was wearing pretty thin. Anything might happen. Many old "China Hands," who had spent years representing American corporations in China or who had headed their own American companies, were aboard the Cleveland. A large group of missionaries, Americans who had given the best years of their lives to the Chinese, were on the ship and a great many Chinese and foreign members of the missions were on the tender in the river wishing them Bon Voyage.

As the moving strain of "God be with you till we meet again" rose from the many voices on both ship-side and tender, it wafted upward to the top deck of the big liner, where in a first-class cabin, stretched out on his bunk, a man lay listening, intently. The one incongruous note in the cabin came not from the many throats wafting their hymns to to each other down below, but came from the slender, steel hoops, joined together by a chain, that encircled the man's ankles as he lay on the bed.

Not at the request of the State Department, but at the insistance of the United States Department of Justice, Jack Riley, alias Becker, alias Edward Thomas Riley, erstwhile slot-machine and crap-shooting magnate of Shanghai is going home.

On Borrowed Time

Riley, too, may be listed among the old China Hands going home. For fifteen years or more of borrowed time he has lived in Shanghai; fifteen years during which he built his fortune on the click of a pair of "craps" and on the clatter of the one-armed bandit type of slot-machine; fifteen years that he "borrowed" from the penitentiary of the State of Oklahoma where he had been sentenced for twenty-five years for robbery; time that he borrowed when he had built up enough confidence on the part of his guards to be allowed to join the prison baseball team, and then violated his trusty-ship by "taking a train going in the opposite direction" when the team started back to the prison after a game.

But Riley is going home now, not primarily to repay the State of Oklahoma for the twenty-two or twenty-three years he borrowed from them. He is on his way home as a Federal prisoner, and although Oklahoma will probably be waiting for him at the gates of the Federal penitentiary to collect from him the time he owes them, he must first pay Uncle Sam for his new misdemeanors against the peace and dignity of the United States. He is going home to serve eighteen months at McNeil's Island Federal Penitentiary, because, (to quote Federal Judge Milton J. Helmick, when he pronounced sentence on Riley for his numerous counts of owning and operating gambling set-ups): "It is unfortunate that you could not apply your talents and intelligence to more legitimate pursuits."

Once having made his get-away, had he applied 'his talents and intelligence to more legitimate pursuits," Riley could have been a respected and respectable citizen of Shanghai as long as he lived; because it is a pretty well established policy of the State of Oklahoma that they will send for an escaped prisoner only within the continental limits of the United States. But Riley had the strange quirk that goes into the the make-up of all racketeers: they will work two or three times as hard as they would on a legitmate enterprise to make the so-called easy money that comes from a racket. In Riley's case, he would spend all day servicing and rebuilding his slot-machines and all night banking a crap table, when he could have made a very decent living at the trade he was trained for, practical electrical engineering.

Riley's racketter complex, and the firm belief that he could do anything or have anything in the world if he had enough money were two off the main contributing causes for his downfall. The first is part of his nature; and until he bucked up against the officers and officials of the United States Government he had no reason to doubt the second. Like all racketeers, he found that it was good insurance and believed that it was 'good luck' to be lavish with his easy money among the people with whom he came in contact who were not so financially forturnate as he was.

A Lone Hand

Jack Riley worked strictly alone, sharing his profits with no one, except for definite emoluments and percentages he paid out to the various places from which he operated, and except for the crumbs he handed out to the hangers-on who always parasitically gather around such men. And by working strictly alone he could muster only such loyalty and support as his money could buy for him.

Paradoxically, the third contributing cause to the downfall of Jack Riley was the very thing that made it possible for him to live peaceably and carry on the numerous ramifications of his businesses as long as he did, unmolested: The complex international set-up of Shanghai.

Briefly, because readers of *The China Weekly Review* are well acquainted with these facts, Shanghai is a city of many governments, the nationals of each government subject only to the laws of their own country, and punishable in the Consular Courts set up by their own country. The only people subject to Chinese law are the Chinese themselves, and people without nationality, such as the White Russians who fled with the Communist Revolution and expatriated refugees from other lands. Shanghai is a port and a city of world trade, and as such, in addition to the extra-territoriality, is certain to be a city where vice, gambling and general dissipation constitutes an important civic problem. The national policy of each nation which maintains Consuls and Consular Courts in Shanghai and in China must be that they are in China for two reasons. First, to cement and mainatin a high degree of mutual respect and friendship between China and their own country. And secondly, to promote and facilitate as much trade and commerce as is possible between China and their own country. For these reasons it has become the accepted policy of all the nations, including America, not to pay too close attention to the individual morals of their nationals except where they become flagrant or are the subject of complaint from Chinese or other nationals, or even their own compatriots.

However, when the nationals of any country, including the United States, become flagrantly involved as the ring-leaders of large-scale rackets which inspire complaints from the joint governing bodies as well as the Chinese and other nationals, then such operations void the two purposes for the presence of that country's nationals in China, and are not only violations of the laws of China and of the nation involved, but are also a violation of the treaty rights by which that nation is represented in China.

Not long after his escape from the Oklamoma Penitentiary Jack Riley, or Becker, as he was known, took another man's papers and identity and arrived in Shanghai. His adept handling of the "rolling bones" in the penny-ante games along the Bund soon gave him sufficient stake to get into a real game, and in this game he won the Manhattan Bar in the French Concession. This led to the importation of some slot machines and their placement all over Shanghai, and Jack Riley was on the way to his racket fortune.

The individual peccadilloes of Americans in a place like Shanghai cannot be the subject of the Courts. There is no law against gambling as a customer or against playing a slot-machine. And it must be obvious that the United States has no interest in how many Russians, or Britains, or Chinese, or Spaniards, or any other nationa-

lity operate gambling houses, run joints, or even commit crimes, so long as the crimes are not against Americans.

But whenever the subject of vice or gambling was brought up, invariably the name of Jack Riley and the fact that he was an American came into the conversation, and when this was climaxed by a formal letter of complaint from the Shanghai Municipal Council to the American Consul-General, it became a subject for investigation, and prosecution if necessary, by the United States Court.

To Charles Richardson, Jr., Special Assistant to the District Attorney of the United States Court for China fell this task; and it developed that with it came some of the most interesting and difficult problems that have ever beset a prosecutor in an American Court.

Richardson Goes to Work

Mr. Richardson, a graduate of Princeton, with some additional work at Harvard and the University of California, a captain in the United States Army in France during the first World War, a man who has been untieing the legal knots for large corporations during the past twenty-two years of law practice but without any experience in criminal law, took the letter of complaint which the Municipal Council had sent to the American Consul-General and went to work.

Just to prove that Mr. Riley was guilty of numerous gambling charges was not difficult. His slot machines were all over town, even in the U.S. Marines Club, which paid its rent and most of the club expense from a cut in the machines. And night after night Mr. Riley banked his own crap table at Farren's Night Club in which he had an interest. There was no question that Mr. Riley was guilty of violating the laws against gambling as set forth by the District of Columbia Code by which Americans live in China. Mr. Riley was duly arrested.

From the first moment of the arrest, the case was intensely unpopular. It was a serious charge, to be sure, but the general public, American or otherwise, who knew Mr. Riley only as a hail-fellow-well-met, and knew nothing about his being an escaped twenty-five-year convict, felt that he was being persecuted.

Perhaps, at first, Charles Richardson felt the same way. Berhaps he felt that Riley was being used by the people who made the complaints against him as an example. But only at first. Because as soon as Riley was arrested a most interesting problem presented itself. Mr. Riley's fingers had all been seered and burnt in what was evidently an effort to obliterate finger prints. Had Mr. Riley consulted with a finger-print expert before burning his fingers, he would have learned that the only way to get rid of those tell-tale prints was to cut off the fingers. They can never be completely obliterated. But when Mr. Riley was arrested, as a matter of routine he was taken for finger-printing, and when it was discovered that his fingers were burnt, it could mean only one thing, and it meant only one thing to Charles Richardson, Jr., and that is, that Mr. Riley was badly wanted somewhere for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Armed with this, Mr. Richardsont went before the United States Court for China and requested the largest bail that has ever been asked by any Court in China, US$25,000, or about 500,000 Chinese dollars. The bail was set at that figure, and after only two days in jail, Mr. Riley put up the cash with the Clerk of the Court, and was released.

In the meantime, every slot--machine disappeared from the Settlement and from any place in which an American had an interest. And the intense unpopularity of the entire action continued. Poor, fine Mr. Riley was being presecuted!

Disclaims Citizenship

Mr. Riley's attorney's threw a bombshell by disclaiming American citizenship for their client. Mr. Riley was guilty of gambling contrary to American law. They conceded that and pleaded guilty, but Mr. Riley had no passport, had never been issued one, and if the American Court wanted to take jurisdiction they would have to prove that Mr. Riley was an American, and prove it while the defendant stood "mute" and without his aid.

This was something unheard of. People were always trying to prove they were Americans, and lending all possible aid, but to prove citizenship on a person without his aid was quite a task, and there were no precedents on which to base such proof.

Mr. Richardson could have stopped right there. The Court could not take jurisdiction if Riley was not proven an American. But firstly, Riley could take refuge behind this ruse, and escape the laws of America, and at some future date come forward and prove his citizenship and obtain the benefits of such citizenship, which was hardly good public policy; and secondly, Charles Richardson, Jr., never stopped in the middle of a particularly knotty problem while representing a Corporate client, but followed it through to a solution, and he could see no reason for quitting on the United States Government.

Riley's finger-prints were almost completely obliterated, but not quite. With the recognizable remnants, and the facts at hand, Richardson laid the case before the Attorney General in Washington, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation went to work to prove, or definitely disprove, that E. T. Riley was an American citizen, subject to the benefits and the punishment thereunder.

F.B.I. on the Trail

The F.B.I. picked up the trail in their own finger-print file, where a "wanted" card was on file for Mr. Riley, whose real name proved to be Becker; it led to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary from hence Mr. Riley fled after doing two years of his twenty-five years for robbery, and from there it spread out until the G-Men of nine branch offices throughout the United States were busy proving that Mr. Becker, alias Riley, was an American.

They found his birthplace, they found his mother, who has been divorced from his father for almost forty years, and whose whereabouts he did not know. They found the doctor who brought him into the world forty-five years ago. They found other relatives and navy-buddies. And from all of them they obtained affidavits. There was no doubt that E. T. Riley was an American and subject to the punishhment of an American Court.

On December 4, 1940, Riley came into Court with his attorney confident that he would walk out, free, to continue gathering money with his gambling enterprises and use it to finance the numerous other rackets of Shanghai. No one could look behind the date that he came to Shanghai and find anything against him, and he would be forever relieved of American justice. And when Charles Richardson Jr., presented the evidence, not to bring out his prison record and the fact that he had escaped, but to show proof of the American citizenship which he demanded, which incidentally branded him as an escaped convict, Mr. Riley broke and fled. He left the courtroom for the tiffin recess, and stayed away leaving his US$25,000 bond behind him to be forfieted.

With the flight of Riley into hiding went the animosity toward the American Court and the unpopularity of the prosecution. Once revealed in his true colors as a convicted and escaped robber Riley promptly lost the support he had enjoyed from practically all of the community. The United States Court for China in general, and Charles Richardson, Jr., Special Assistant to the District Attorney, were entirely vindicated and applauded in the public mind. Only those whom Riley has been supporting, the parasites who lived off his rackets remained loyal.

"Good Friends" Kept Him

Riley did not leave town, it is now obvious, because his "good friends" and business associates would not let him go. After his escape from the courtroom, those who did not directly shake him down managed to force him to invest into all kinds of local businesses, cafes, night clubs and deals. To one woman who hid him for two day he "loaned" $20,000 to keep her night club going. His best friend," who acted as his lieutenant and contact man between his hiding place and his businesses, has his car and his home, and is rumored to be about $40,000 short in his accounts. Five of his most loyal supporters opened a night club that must have cost a $500,000 with all of them, and not Riley, as partners. They were all broke before his escape. He told his bartender he could have his Manhattan Bar, (when he was finally caught), in case he did not get back, and the bar-tender asked him to put it in writing. Riley could have gotten away a dozen times, but he was known to have a lot of money and his "friends" would not let him go. One of his "friends" let drop the information that he spent US$50,000 on the case: $25,000 in bond forfeiture, and the other $25,000 while he was hiding safely among his friends.

(Continued on Page 208)

CHURCHILL—AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND AND IN GERMANY

"Dragon Slayer"

Punch

"Fighting Ship"

N. Y. Times

"Spirits of Blockade"

Kladderadatsch

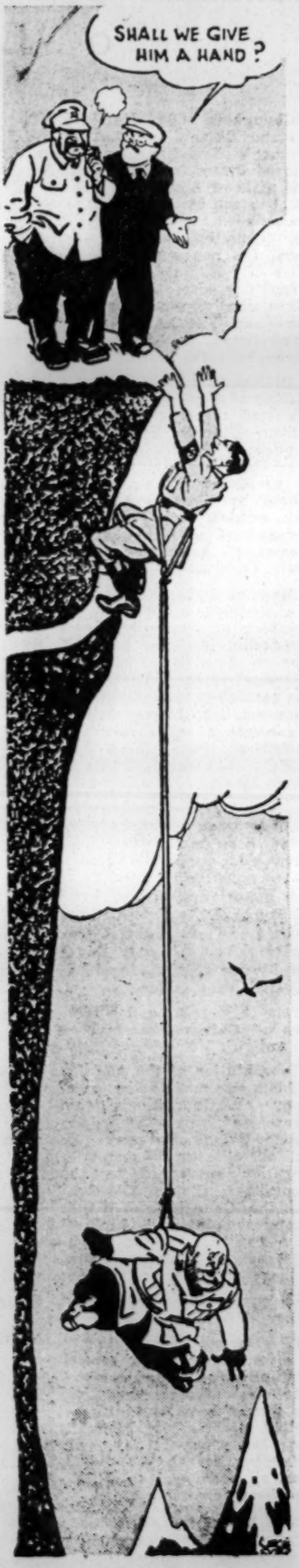
"Metamorphosis"

Kladderadatsch

"Now Ready For The Bandits"

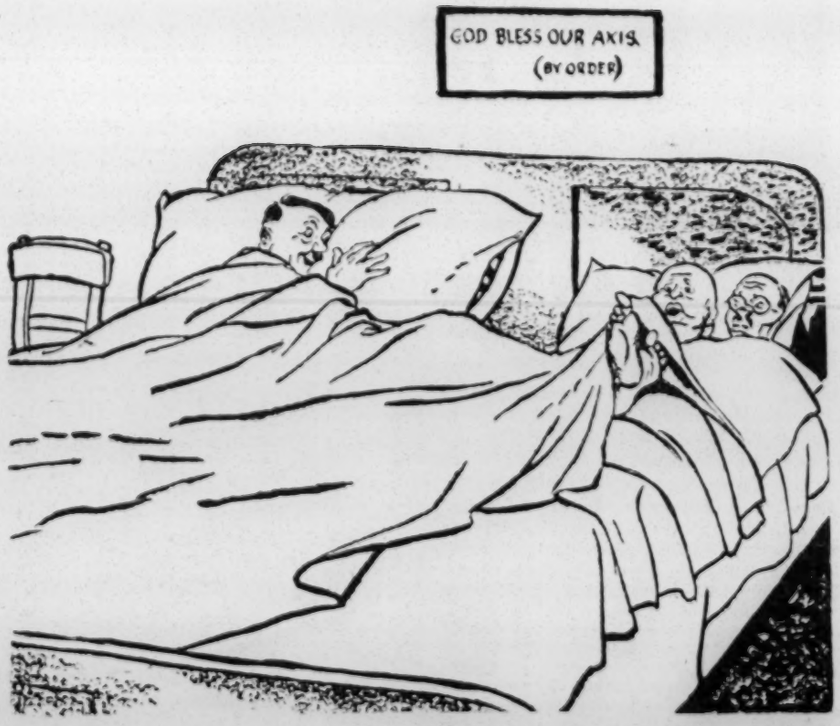
Illingworth in London Daily Mail.

"Perilous Decision"



Orr in Glasgow Record.

"Is Everybody Comfortable?"



Shanghai Evening Post—Syndicate Cartoon.

Madame Chiang Accepts Y.W.C.A. Medal as Tribute To "Entire Womanhood of China"

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Chungking (By Mail): "To you, Madame Chiang, on behalf of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States, on behalf of the women and girls of America, I present this emblem to you who represent to us Chinese womanhood, united in fellowship with us, struggling together for righteousness, for peace and for justice," said Miss Lily K. Haas, secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s of China when she presented on behalf of the American Y.M.C.A. an "official emblem symbolizing the fellowship of women throughout the world" on March 20.

In accepting the emblem—a pin consisting of three overlapping blue triangles tied together with a white metal ribbon—China's First Lady modestly replied:: "If the emblem, which has significance to the women of America, is presented as a personal tribute I would not dare accept. But I accept this emblem as a tribute to the entire womanhood of China, and I thank the women of America for their gift and their cooperation with us."

Madame Chiang Kai-shek pointed out the significance of the gift as an expression of sympathy, cooperation and friendship on the part of American women. It also indicates the motto of "Service" of the Y.W.C.A. she added. In the past, she recalled, outstanding women have not been lacking in China, but the organization and direction of women's activities have been lacking. The Y.M.C.A. has supplied this lack and has been leading China's womenhood in social and national service.

"Miss Haas spoke significantly of the three democracies—the United States, Great Britain and China. From our sister republics, much assistance—moral and material—has been given; and our thanks go to the United States and Great Britain. In the future, may we work for victory, not only for China, but for human justice, freedom and international cooperation.

"On this occasion, I extend the greetings of Chinese women to the women of America," the First Lady concluded.

Presentation of the American Y.W.C.A. emblem was made at an impressive ceremony at Chungking's chic Chialing House and was attended by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The wartime capital's elite turned out en masse at the reception sponsored by the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China and the Chungking Y.W.C.A. Present among the 400 were high Chinese officials and their wives, diplomats, members of the foreign community and Chinese and foreign newspapermen.

In presenting the gift to Madame Chiang, Miss Haas said:

"For many years the women of America have felt a special sense of relationship to the women of China. Since the outbreak of the war, as Chinese women have given themselves completely in their country's cause, keeping alive the spark of freedom, heroically struggling for the values we too hold dear, an even greater sense of oneness has been created

"We have tried to express in various ways our admiration and our satisfaction in the strengthening of the bond, and our desire to help. Sometimes it has been in words of sympathy, at times through messengers of understanding and good will back and forth and again through practical assistance.

"The emblem which is to be presented today symbolizes the fellowship of women. In particular its three triangles represent the three democracies, China, Great Britain and the United States of America. Pins like this will be bought by American women as a way of contributing toward a large fund raised by the Young Women's Christian Association for war emergency work in China and Great Britain.

"Special presentations are being made to three women of these countries: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the First Lady of the United States of America, Queen Elizabeth of England and now to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, First Lady of China. The pins will have added significance to American women because of this link.

"To you, Madame Chiang, on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. of the United States, on behalf of the women and girls of America, I present this emblem to you who represent to us Chinese womanhood, united in fellowship with us, struggling together for righteousness, for peace and for justice."

Mrs. K. C. Wu, wife of the Mayor of Chungking and vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Chungking Y.W.C.A., who presided over the meeting, said:

"The grouping of the three names together....has a deep significance. In addition to being an act of popular recognition of the leadership of Madame Chiang in the world of women today, it is a testament to the fact that the American people, in making this choice, believe that the three nations, America, Britain and China have more or less similar ideals to serve and a common cause to strive for. Thus it may be said that through her own individual merits Madame Chiang has brought the three people more closely together. For this alone if for nothing else, she deserves the highest honor we can give."

While congratulating the Chinese women for the high distinction and great honor that has been bestowed upon them, the Generalissimo, in a very brief speech, enjoined them to exert even greater efforts in order to live up to the expectations that have been placed in them by their American sisters. Wearing a black jacket over a blue gown, the national leader was in very good mood, smiling genially at the guests. Madame Chiang wore a navy-blue silk dress with red trimming and blue velvet high-heeled shoes to match. As the First Couple entered the hall and as they spoke, many camera shutters clicked and movie machines were grinding away.

American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, who was present at the ceremony with his staff, was also called upon to speak. "As a man I have no right to participate in this affair, but as the American Ambassador this afternoon I take considerable pride in the recognition given by American women to Chinese women," he declared. He added that he has confidence in the Chinese women. "I have watched them, particularly in the past ten years, and I have admired greatly their courage, fortitude and resourcefulness. I congratulate the American Y.W.C.A. for this recognition to Chinese women through Madame Chiang," said the Ambassador.

Madame Chiang Receives YWCA Medal

Upper picture shows Miss Lilian K. Haas of the National Committee, Y. W. C. A. presenting the highly-prized gold triangle of the Society to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in recognition of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's service to the organization and to Christian ideals. The decoration was presented at Chialing House, Chungking on March 20. The lower picture shows Miss Haas and a number of Chinese women who attended the ceremony. The hostess was Madame K. C. Wu, wife of the Mayor of Chungking. She is at the right of Madame Chiang.

Comparative Tranquility on China's War Fronts As General Ho Asks U.S., Britain for Aid

A comparative tranquility prevailed throughout the China war front last week following the conclusion of the Northern Kiangsi warfare. China's War Minister, General Ho Ying-chin, delivered speeches reiterating China's aim in her life-and death struggle against her national foe—Japan.

According to General Ho, the aim of China's campaign of resistance is to safeguard her national freedom and assure genuine peace in the Pacific. China's aim, stressed General Ho, is identical with that of Great Britain and the United States in that they are defending justice and freedom and are opposed to despotism and oppression.

General Ho, according to **Kuo Min**, delivered the address in radio broadcast to Great Britain and the United States on April 6, expressing gratitude to China's friends, the people of Great Britain and the United States, for their increasing understanding, sympathy and the material aid they and their Governments are giving to China.

Despite the superior equipment and organization of her adversary, China has successfully resisted Japanese aggression for four years. Until Japan respects China's independence, freedom and sovereignty, the Chinese will neither capitulate nor conclude peace nor reach any compromise with the enemy, General Ho declared.

Continuing, he said that the Chinese forces at the front now consist of more than 300 divisions, or more than 5,000,000 troops. Moreover, 10,00,000 reserves are now under training in the rear, while 800,000 guerillas are harassing Japanese communications, and more than 600,000 regular troops are strongly defending their positions along a front extending more than 2,000 miles.

When the Chinese army is better equipped with airplanes, tanks, and medical supplies, it can immediately launch a powerful counter-offensive against the Japanese, Minister Ho continued.

"Our Victories Yours"

In conclusion, Minister Ho said to Britain and the United States, "Our victories wil be your victories, just as your victories will be ours."

Reporting on the war situation to the meeting of the resident members of he People's Political Council, the War Minister characterized the reported Chinese Northern Kiangsi victory as an "unprecedented strategic success since the start of the war." He said that he was proud of the increasing Chinese fighting spirit recently demonstrated at Shangkao and battles south of Ichang.

Lieut.-General Anami, Vice-Minister for War, told a Japanese Diet Committee that the China affair had now assumed aspects which rendered it impossible of settlement solely by the parties directly concerned. It is most important that the Japanese people should form a strong determination to stand the strain, however protracted it may be, until it is successfully concluded, he said.

Asked how the Army regarded President Roosevelt's declaration of aid for the Chungking Administration, the Vice-Minister of War replied that whatever the American President may say of Japan's action, this country will carry on her holy war to a successful issue. Japan will stoutly resist the obstructive tactics of all Powers in support of the Chungking Administration.

The Japanese public, meanwhile, was warned by the **Kuomin** not to be too prone to turn its eyes towards the program for southward expansion, as the program is still of secondary importance compared to the China Affair.

According to **Domei**, the Japanese completed their Kiangsi operations on April 2. The purpose of the Kiangsi campaign, according to **Domei**, was to break up enemy concentrations in that area; not occupy these districts, as "claimed by enemy propagnada." The same report further went on to claim a total of 8,900 Chinese casaulties during the Kiangsi operations.

Chinese troops, however, claimed to have made continued headway in their North Kiangsi campaign by the occupation of Wanshowkung, a strategic point 15 miles west of Nanchang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi, on April 2. The **Central News Agency** further reported that Chinese troops advancing towards Anyi, north-west of Nanchang, recaptured Sungpu, a town south of Anyi, on the afternoon of April 4.

Other Japanese Loses

A Japanese military setback was also reported in the **Kuo Min** report from Tunki that war was raging along the Kiangsu-Chekiang border. After a fortnight's fighting, reported **Kuo Min**, Chinese troops operating along the Kiangsu-Chekiang border have not only routed the Japanese and recaptured all lost positions, but have also occupied several Japanese strongholds. Altogether 2,300 Japanese were killed or wounded, including 20 officers killed, claimed the same report.

Chapu in North Chekiang, facing Hangchow Bay, which has been the important gateway to Shanghai to travellers from Chekiang since the Japanese blockade, was also reported to have seen much guerilla warfare last week. At the end of last month, the Chinese encircled Chapu and fierce fighting occurred, resulting in more than 500 Japanese casualties. It was admitted that during the Chapu fighting, the Chinese also sustained more than 100 casualties.

In South China, unconfirmed Chinese reports claimed, Chinese troops recaptured Lukfung, north of Kitchioh Bay, and Swabue, coastal port halfway between Swatow and Hongkong, on April 3 and 4, respectively.

"Axis Serenade"

Montreal Star.

"Just A Jack in the Box"

Chicago Daily News.

Curtailment or Interruption of Far Eastern Trade Might Cripple America's Key Industries

BY JOHN AHLERS

Clearly the time has arrived when every American ought to know the fundamentals of the United States' Far Eastern trade. This trade has become of vital importance to U.S.A. Should the producing countries of some of the more important materials America manages to obtain through this trade fall under control of a power hostile to U.S.A., the latter might be forced into dangerous dependence upon the former. Curtailment or interruption of this trade may cripple American key industries, and may deprive the U.S.A. of a series of war materials of first necessity. These facts strongly influence American foreign policy, and a serious threat to U.S. Far Eastern trade may involve the United States in war.

Of the twenty-one war essentials which the United States lacks, twelve are being imported from the Far East either entirely or in part. These commodities include antimony, chromium, coconut shells, hides, manila fiber, mica, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, tungsten and wool. In the case of seven of these goods, viz., rubber, tin, tungsten, coconut shells, chinchona bark, vegetable fibers and silk, 70 percent or more of all U. S. imports are derived from the Far East. Besides, the United States is importing from East Asia a long series of other goods which are not exactly war essentials, but which are essential to important American industries, and free access to which the U.S.A. cannot afford lightheartedly to lose.

For years past, American trade with the Far East slowly but steadily increased. The outbreak of the European war markedly accelerated this increase. Prior to the Sino-Japanese war, the United States imported from East Asia a little less than 30 per cent of its total imports. During the nine-months period ended June 30, 1940, the Far Eastern share in U. S. imports rose to 34.1 per cent. At the same time, American exports to Far Eastern countries sharply increased in value, though not in percentage share in the whole of U. S. exportations. For the period in question, shipments of American-made goods to the Far East accounted for 16 per cent of all American export sales. Turnover on Far Eastern trade routes thus has assumed unprecedented importance in American foreign trade.

Obviously, from the American point of view, U. S. imports from East Asia are much more important than U. S. exports out here. The formers' share in U. S. foreign commerce is twice as large than that of the latter. A loss of the Far Eastern trade would mean to the United States the loss of more than one-third of its foreign sources of commodity supplies. No country in the world could afford indifference in respect of so large a portion of its foreign trade. Three of the five countries that rank in the first five places among suppliers of U. S. imports, are Far Eastern countries, viz., British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and Japan. British Malaya alone in American imports ranks second only to Canada and accounts for 10 per cent of all U. S. imports.

The Japan-China route across the Pacific no longer is the most important route of American Far Eastern trade. This trade's present main route runs from Singapore through the Indian Ocean, rounds the Cape of Good Hope, and crosses the Atlantic to New York. It is no longer Japan and China whose products rank first in U. S. imports from East Asia. It is the colonial produce and metals from South East Asia which hold the leading position in this trade. The Malayan world, and not the countries of the yellow races, has become Uncle Sam's most prominent trade partner in the Far East, and this thanks to its lead in the production of two commodities of absolutely vital importance to the United States, viz., rubber and tin.

"But it Wasn't Meant For You!"

Chinese cartoon by Tsehye, shows Japanese spokesman trying to explain to Uncle Sam that the Tripartite Pact was not meant to be against the United States.

Rubber and tin alone account for one-half of all American import from the Far East, and South East Asiatic rubber and tin form one-sixth of all American imports together. British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies produce by far the biggest portion of the world output in these two major commodities, and the United States regularly absorbs practically half of the world's rubber and tin consumption. American automobile and rubber goods, metal and canned food industries, etc., largely rely upon imports from the Far East of these two raw materials without which they could not carry on. The development of synthetic rubber has not yet reached a stage in which it could profitably replace natural rubber, and South American crude tin cannot replace in the U.S.A. Far Eastern smelted tin because the United States has no tin smelting facilities.

Besides, the majority of other essential imports which the United States obtains in the Far East come from the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya, too. It is not to be wondered at, in these circumstances, that what additional shipping space the U.S.A. since the start of the European war has allotted to Far Eastern routes was placed, primarily, on the Singapore run. It is not to be wondered at either that Washington shows increasing alarm at Japan's all too obvious plans of a southward drive into Britain's and the Netherlands' tropical colonies.

All these interesting facts, and a multitude of other vital data and details on U. S. trade out here, are dealt with at length, scientifically and yet in a style easy to read, in the latest study published within the Institute of Pacific Relations' Inquiry Series, entitled "Far Eastern Trade of the United States," and ably written by Ethel B. Dietrich, professor of economics at Mount Holyoke College. The author has specialized for some years in these trade problems, and treats the subject dispassionately. She is not defending or advancing any general thesis on what should be done about U. S. Far Eastern trade, though she ventures to make a few reasonable suggestions for readjustments. She also touches upon some of the post-war problems of this trade which only recently began to take shape, and concludes her book with an interesting chapter on instruments of American commercial policy.

Shanghai readers ought not to overlook the chapter on Malaya and the Netherlands Indies which outlines the past decade's far-reaching new economic developments in those colonies, their change from trade liberalism to protectionism, and the complementary character of their and their motherlands' trade relations with the United States. Numerous Shanghai industries in the past 18 months have been able to develop new markets in these colonial countries, but little does Shanghai realize as yet current general economic trends and problems down South. Worthwhile perusing for readers also is the chapter of the Philippines.

Dietrich's chapters on Japan's and China's American trade offer nothing new to Shanghailanders. The distortion of Japan's trade to fit military

(Continued on Page 199)

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Kuomintang Executive Committee's Manifesto Asserts China's Determination to Win

An important manifesto reasserting China's determination to continue her resistance until victory has been achieved was adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on April 2, at the conclusion of its Eighth Plenary Session, according to *Havas* report from Chungking.

The manifesto, drafted by a committee of 12 members headed by Dr. Sun Fo and Chen Pu-lei, was read by Mr. Yu Yu-jen, a member of the Presidium, at the closing ceremony. It pays homage to the officers, soldiers civilians who have been killed during the campaign and expresses sympathy for the families of the fallen. It expresses gratitude for the assistance offered by overseas compatriots, *Kuo Min* reported from Chungking.

The Manifesto then draws attention to the following points:

1. In prosecuting the war, China is not only defending her national independence and existence, but also fighting for the maintenance of peace and order in the Pacific and the world. Henceforth, we must spare no sacrifice in order to achieve the objective of saving ourselves and the world.

Strengthen Defense

2. In order to preserve the national existence, national defense must be strengthened. In reconstructing the country, the Army must be first "reconstructed." In military reconstruction, military orders must be strictly obeyed and military discipline observed. Anyone who seeks to utilize the situation created by the war to perpetrate illegal activites must be severely punished.

3. The aim of national reconstruction in China is to create a Republic "of the people, by the people, and for the people," on the basis of the *San Min Chu-I* (Three People's Principles). Local Autonomy should be speedily enforced in accordance with the bequeathed teachings of the Father of the Republic (Dr. Sun Yat-sen), so as to consolidate the foundation of Democratic Government.

4. The most important thing in national reconstruction is to improve the people's livelihood. Victory or defeat depends on the economic strength of the country. In economic reconstruction, national defence must be first strengthened and the livelihood of the people safeguarded. Extravagance and speculation (profiteering) by private individuals are intolerable within the scope of the national policy. Henceforth, efforts should be made to enforce food control and the public sale of articles of daily necessity.

In conclusion, the Manifesto calls the attention of educators and youths throughout the country to the important bearing of learning on the work of national salvation, and urges all Party members to manifest a revolutionary spirit and set a worthy example to the rest of the country.

A number of changes in Committee and Government personnel were made at the meeting.

1. General Wu Te-chen was elected Secretary-General of the C.E.C., succeeding Yeh Chu-tsang, who resigned on account of illness.

2. Liu Wei-chih was elected Director of the Central Party Overseas Affairs Department, succeeding General Wu Te-chen.

Chen Ching-yun and Tai Kwei-shen were elected Assistant Directors of the Central Party Overseas Affairs Department.

Mr. Chow Chi-kang was elected Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission.

Hsiao Chi-shan was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Overseas Affairs Commission.

3. General Chang Shun was elected Assistant Director of the Central Party Organization Department, succeeding Tseng Yang-fu, who was transferred to another post.

4. Dr. Wang Chung-hui was elected Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defense Council, succeeding General Chang Chun, who was transferred to another post.

5. Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to London, was transferred to the

China's New Stamps In 14 Vivid Colors And Shades

The Postal Administration of the Republic of China has issued a new series of postage stamps, which in time will replace the old issues. The new stamps are in brighter colors and indicate more expert printing handicraft, as shown in the above illustration. Owing to the seizure of the Chinese plant where postage stamps were printed previously, the National Government arranged to have the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company in the United States. The denomination from ½ cent to 50-cents are in solid colors, while those above 50-cents are in two colors. All contain the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Republic, while at the top appears the National emblem of the Kuomintang. The Chinese inscription at the bottom reads, "Postal Administration, Republic of China." The value of the entire collection, shown above is $39.46½. The stamps are now on sale locally.

Ministership of Foreign Affairs, succeeding Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

Close Relations

The appointment of Dr. Quo was interpreted by Chungking circles as a further indication of the close relations between Britain and China, since Dr. Quo was generally regarded as being extremely successful in London. A later *Kuo Min* report from Chungking further said that Dr. Quo will return to China shortly via the United States.

While at Washington, according to the same report, Dr. Quo probably will confer with President Roosevelt on various problems relating to American, British and Chinese co-operation. It is understood that Mr. T. V. Soong, chairman of the board directors of the Bank of China, and Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador to Washington, will also participate in the conference.

It was also reported that Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, has been named Chinese Ambassador to London.

On the recommendation of the Central Party Organization Department, the Plenary Session decided to expel Liu Ya-tzu, member of the Central Supervisory Committee.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Plenary Session was also the creation of two new ministries under the Executive Yuan, to be known as the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Food, thereby abolishing the Foreign Trade Commission under the Ministry of Finance and the National Food Control Board. The Ministry of Trade will take charge of import and export trade, as well as foreign trade, while the Ministry of Food will undertake food control throughout the country.

The Plenary Session adopted a three-year war-time economic reconstruction Program to go into effect January 1, 1942.

This project was reported by *Havas* to be aimed at mobilizing all human and material resources in the country in order to increase production, readjust distribution, and reduce consumption in order to attain an effective control of the country's economic forces.

China's Democracy

The question of China's Democracy once again entered into discussion last week as Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, stressed the essentially Democratic nature of China's social and governmental structure before the Far Eastern Lecture Forum on April 2.

Regarded as answering a few critics who contend that aid to China does not conform with the United States policy because China is not a Democracy, Dr. Hu emphasized that China was the first Asiatic country to overthrow monarchy and institute a republic. Some criticisms of China's Democracy were reported to

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have been made following the revelation of the Kuomintang-Communist dissension in China.

The Government quarters in Chungking, however, voiceed optimism as to the present Kuomingtang-Communist relations with the conclusion of the Plenary Session, *Havas* reported. The difference, added these same quarters, is unlikely to result to result in a complete rupture.

The fact that the Soviets have not stopped their material aid to China no doubt will have a direct influence upon the Moscow Comintern (Communist Internationale) thereby indirectly acting upon Chinese Communists, continued the Chungking Government quarters. In an editorial entitled "Solidarity of the Sino-Soviet Friendship," the *Central Daily News* organ of the Kuomintang, asserted that the Russo-Chinese frienship is based not only upon historic relations between the two countries but also upon their common interests. The paper further states: "Since Russia was able to maintain a countinuity of her policy in Europe—where international relations are far more complicated than they are in Asia—there cannot be the slightest doubt that the U.S.S.R. will continue to extend its assistance to China, which is struggling for her national independence."

First National Conference of Cooperatives began April 3 under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs. More than 200 representatives of the various cooperatives were present at the opening assesion. Messages from President Lin Sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were read. Gen. Chiang's message stressed the importance of developing cooperative enterprises with a view to establishing a new economic system based on the *San Min Chu-I* (Three People's Principles). The message further urged the Conference to devise adquate measures for the promotion of the cooperative movement in the various provinces.

Following the opening ceremony, the first regular meeting was held under the chairmanship of Minister of Social Affairs Ku Cheng-kang. Reports on the progress of cooperative enterprises in Kiangsi, Shansi, Fukien, Honan, Yunnan and Szechuan were then submitted by the representatives of the various provincial cooperative organs concerned. The Conference will remain in session for the next few days.

April 4, inaugurated by the Chinese Government as the National Children's Day, was observed in Chungking last week. The Chinese Women's General Association for the Comfort of the Troops at the Front made a special appropriation of $1,500,000 to the War-Time Child Welfare Association for promotion of various child welfare enterprises.

The Chungking primary schools declared a holiday in observance of Children's Day. An exhibition of children's manual work was opened in Chungking under the auspices of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association. Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, delivered a radio speech stressing the significance of the Children's Day.

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Leaders Gather at Chungking from all China To Discuss Problems Facing Nation

BY C. Y. W. MENG

In the past month, no less than five important confernces were held in China's war-time capital. It is significant to note that all of them were national in character; that four were the first of their kind in China's history; and that practically all of them were presided over by China's "Fighting Generalissimo" himself.

These conferences were held to discuss and solve some of the most pressing national political and economic problems facing the nation today. These conferences reflect well the Government's efforts and determination to solve the national problems together with the people.

The food problem has become more acute recently; and the price of rice, the staple food for the Chinese people, has soared to new heights. In fact, being traditionally an agricultural country, such a situation should not occur, either in peace or war time. For example: Szechuen Province produces on the average 140,000,000 piculs of rice each year, besides 116,000,000 piculs of wheat, corn and sweet potatoes. The average annual consumption of foodstuffs in the province is 130,000,000 piculs of rice and 111,000,000 piculs of wheat, corn and sweet potatoes, thus leaving an annual surplus of 15,000,000 piculs of careals. Yet, the province is now facing an acute food situation.

In order to discuss the situation, the First National Food Conference was convened in Chungking on February 20-25. Generalissimmo Chiang Kai-shek attended the conference himself. On February 24, he delivered a stirring 40-minute lecture calling on the food administrators to solve the prevailing food problems.

After long discussion, the six-day conference adopted 63 resolutions, 25 dealing with food administration, 22 with transportation and supply, four with the increase of food production, and 12 with laws and regulations relating to food.

These resolutions call for more systematical investigation and survey of food stocks, stricter control over transporation and distribution, government intervention in food markets, economy in food consumption, increase of food production, the building up of the army food reserve, and the introduction of new food policies and regulations, including the collection of land tax in kind, the strengthening of cooperative societies and guilds, government-owned food companies, and the studying of food rationing.

Counties producing more food than they can consume are assigned to supply those not producing enough. The amount is to be decided by the county food commissions. Merchants from "consumer districts" are asked to organize themselves into groups for buying and transporting rice from "supply districts." Through this arrangement, the supply of rice could remain steady and prices stable.

Fifteen Free China provinces in six groups (namely, the Szechuen-Hupeh, the Hunan-Kwantung-Kiangsi-Kwangsi, the Yunnan-Kweichow, the Fukien-Chekiang-Anhwei, the Honan-Shensi-Kansu, and the Sikang-districts) will increase their production by 32,851,250 piculs in 1941 by increasing cultivation areas and increasing production per mow through the introduction of scientific farming. Fourteen provinces have prohibited the manufacture of wine and sugar with rice, wheat, kaoliang, millet and corn since the war. The ban will save approximately 40,000,000 piculs of foodstuffs each year.

Thus, it is generally believed that these measures, backed by effective laws and regulations, will greatly ease the food situation created, not due to poor harvests, but largely by hoarding, speculation and difficulties in transportation.

Budget Conference

The First National Conference of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics was also held in Chungking at the same time. Attended by more than 100 functionaries and experts from various provinces, and presidentt over by Mr. C. T. Chen, Director-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, the conference lasted for six days, and adopted many important resolutions. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, personally addressed the delegates, while Generalissimo Chiang's message emphasizing the importance of the conference was also read at its opening ceremony.

"Taking on a Big Job"

The Detroit News.

As students of current events will readily agree, one of the important and significant political reforms in modern China is that budgeting, accounting and statistics have been upheld as an independent and separate branch in the governments. In the past ten years, the Directorate of Budgets has been enforcing laws and ordinances relating to budgets, attending to the general budget and final accounts of the National Government, and also the provincial and local budgets and final accounts.

At the first national conference, more resolutions were decided at further strengthening the offices dealing with budgets, accounts and statistics to make them a strictly independent government function. But it is calculated that a staff of at least 40,000 is required to put into practice the measures adopted by the conference for the complete installation of an independent system in the government budgeting, accounting and statistics offices.

Economic Conference

It is recalled that at the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, one resolution was reached to establish an economic warfare ministry under the Executive Yuan. The resolution, however, was later given up, and different suggestions, including the establishment of a national economic defense ministry, a directorate-general of resources control, and a price-wage stabilization administration, were taken into consideration instead. But, apparently for the purpose of concentrating efforts in the planning and of achieving efficiency in carrying out the formation of the Economic Conference duties, the Generalissimo ordered the formation of the Economic Conference under the Executive Yuan to be held once a week, and to carry out various duties, originally assigned to the new organs.

The conference has the Generalissimo as chairman, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently the Minister of Finance, as vice-chairman. Its membership includes the Ministers of War, Economic Affairs, Communications, Agricultural and Forestry, and Social Welfare, the Secretary - General and the Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, the Chief and Deputy-Chief of General Staff, the Director-General of Military Operations, and the Chief of Transport and Supplies of the National Military Council, the Chiefs of the First and Second Departments of the Generalissimo's Headquarters, the Director of the National Food Administration, the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Central Bank, the Secretary-General of the Joint Administration Office of the Four Government Banks; Directors of the National Resources and the Foreign Trade Commissions, and the Directors of the Departments of Ordnance and Military Commissariat of the Ministry of War.

General Ho Yao-chu, Chief of the First Department of the Generalissimo's Headquarters, was appointed secretary general of the conference, and Mr. Ku Chen-kang, Minister of Social Welfare, and Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, as deputy-secretary-general. The conference is the Nation's "Economic General Staff." It brings together theory and practice, planning and execution. The Generalissimo attended all the meetings of the conference in the past.

According to the report, the first objective of the conference is to pursue the price stabilization policy to protect the general standard of living. The conference welcomes the studies, opinions and suggestions of civil economic organizations.

People's Political Council

The Second Plenary Session of the People's Political Council (generally known as China's war-time Democratic organ) under the chairmanship of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek also held in Chungking from March 1 to 10 with the adoption of many important resolutions regarding the national political, military and economic affairs. The greatest shock which occurred was the refusal of the (Chinese) communist members of the Council to attend the conference as a protest against the Government action in arresting General Yeh Ting and in disbanding the New Fourth Army. In thier telegram to the Secreariat of the Council, the Chinese Communist party presented "Twelve Demands" as **sine quo non** for their attendance. In the sixth meeting, in his lengthy speech—apparently as an open reply to their demands—the Generalissimo made the Government stand.

However, the consensus of the opinion in the political circles in Chungking is that the situation is not so serious as it seems to be. Leaders agree that it is far better to announce the case to the nation than to let it be a "hidden danger;" and to let the people know more about the national political affairs and the "Kuomintang-Communist dispute," and judge and adjust the matter, rather than to keep the people in darkness.

Agricultural Conference

Beginning March 12 the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Republic, the First National Agricultural and Forestry Conference under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was convened. One hundred agricultural and forestry experts from all parts of China were present to study the "Three-Year Agricultural Plan," as drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This plan, it is said, covers every phase of farming and reforestation in interior China on a national scale.

It is reported that in the early part of this year, the Ministry has submitted to the Executive Ypan a detailed plan on government promotion, improvement of the methods, farm irrigation, rural credits and training of personnel. Among the activities for 1941 are the establishment of six large government experimental farms and six collective experimental farms. Five natural forests in the Provinces of Shensi, Hupeh, Szechuen, Kansu and Sikang will be built by the Forestry Department of the Ministry this year, while a central lumber yard will be formed. Cooperation between reforestation and flood-prevention and land reclamation work will also be emphasized. The creation of an animal husbandry experimental center is another important activity of the Ministry for 1941.

After holding these conferences, Chungking believes that the internal situaation—political and military as well as economic—is more improved than ever before and China can fight on with her double-edged "Program of Armed Resistance and National Reconstruction."

Chungking is also fully aware that with the fog gradually lifting over the city, the so-called "bombing season" is drawing near. But the Chungking populace remains remarkably calm; and the Chungking spirit is excellent. So today, on one hand, Chungking is in conference to discuss the national affairs; but on the other, Chungking is well prepared for any eventuality. The local military authorities inform the people that Chungking is constructing more dugouts "to accommodate every one of its population," and that "not only will the raiders meet with stronger resistance both in air and from the ground, the destructive incendiary bombs will be rendered less effective by the strengthened fire-fighting forces and the increase in the number of water reservoirs."

Such is Chungking's undaunted spirit which proves that China never yields; China never knels; and China is strongly determined to fight to the last.

New Appointments and Transfers at Chungking

Dr. Weng Wen-hao (Oong Wen-hao), Minister of Economics, elected Chairman of Board of Geological Society; Chen Li-kiang, Director of Social Education Department, Ministry of Education, appointed Counsellor of the Ministry; Chung Tao-tsan appointed Educational Superintendent of the Ministry of Educaion; Mu Ou-chu appointed general manager of Agricultural Credit Bureau in place of Ho Lien, who resigned; Wang Kuo-hua appointed Director-General of Courier Transportation Administration of Ministry of Communications; Tseng Hsiao-lu appointed member of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission and director of General Affairs department of Commission in place of Tseng Hsiao-lu, who was transferred to another post; Lin Tzu-yun, Li Tai-hua and Yen Hsin-yuan appointed members of the Military Advisory Council; Ho Lien also resigned position of deputy director of National Food Control Administration; Ho Pei-heng also resigned as deputy director of National Food Administration; Tsao Chung-chih and Cheng Yuan-fan appointed deputy directors of Food Administration; Tsao Chung-chih resigned position as Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Honan; Li Wei appointed Counsellor of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.

The National Government also announced during the week a number of appointments and transfers in the provincial administrations, according to **Kuomin** reports from Chungking. Hu Chia-chao and Ai Huai-yu appointed director and deputy director respectively of Kiangsi Provincial Food Control Adminstration; Chang Tsung-liang appointed member of Anhwei Provincial Government; Liu I-fu appointed chief secretary of Kiangsi Province Provisional Assembly in place of Liu Kai-chung, who was appointed to another post; Li Pei-tien appointed member of Yunnan Food Control Administration; Hsu Hui-tung, Special Administrative Commissioner and Peace Preservation Commander for first area in Hopei appointed to another post; Wen Chung-hsin appointed Special Administrative Commissioner and Peace Preservation Commander for 9th area in Shensi Province; Chang Wei-hsia, head of 1st area in Anhwei, transferred to 3rd area and Li Sheng-tsung, head of 3rd area appointed to 1st area of Anhwei; Chao Chih appointed administrative Commissioner and peace preservation commander in 10th area of Chekiang; Chang Tsung-liang appointed member of Anhwei Provincial Government Committee; Wang Sou-fang, member of Kansu Provincial Committee, appointed to serve concurrently as Chief Secretary of Kansu Provincial Government; Peng Jo-kang appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Honan in place of Tsao Chung-chih, who was transferred to another post; Yu Chao-chih appointed Chief Accountant of Shensi; Shen Chih-ching appointed Chief Accountant of Chungking Municipal Government; Peng Jo-kang appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Honan.

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Recent Internal Changes in Japan Indicate Plans For "New Order" Proceeding Haltingly

Cabinet changes, reorganization of the National Service Association, voiced opposition to Axis cooperation, and new commodity restrictions indicated this week that Japan's attempt to establish a "New Order in East Asia" is not progressing satisfactorily.

In an effort to solve Japan's economic crises, Premier Konoye made Financier Masatsune Ogura Minister-Without-Portfolio, Admiral Toyoda Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Lieutenant-General Suzuki President of the Planning Board. This triumvirate, representing the navy, army, and big business, was appointed in an effort to bring about better coordination between the government, the military, and private industry.

Prince Konoye virtually admitted that the economic situation in Japan was getting worse daily. He pointed out that he had little confidence in his own ability in the important field of economics and that consequently, Mr. Ogura, important associate of the Osaka's Sumitomo interests, was brought to the cabinet to attempt to unify and coordinate economic policies.

Japanese publications expect that Mr. Ogura will use his power as economic dictator, firstly, to establish a council of experts to collaborate with the administrative departments; secondly, to reorganize the price policy now in force and increase the production of important materials such as iron and steel; and thirdly, to coordinate the work of the governmental departments charged with the control of the nation's econmic life.

This has been made necessary largely because of the recent economic reprisals of the Democracies.

Previous to the cabinet shake-up, Prince Konoye, ex-officio President of the National Service Association, asked and received the resignations of all the Association officials. He then selected Lieut.-General Heisuke Yanagawa, Minister of Justice, and Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister, as Vice-President and Secretary-General respectively of the organization.

Army and Navy officials have been pressing the Premier to reorganize this body since last November, when they stressed that any move calculated to lower production, even temporarily; to cause popular unrest; or to advocate compromise with elements favoring retention of the "Old Order" in the nation's political structure, be strictly dealt with. Well-informed quarters believe that the military is behind this reorganization and that these proposals will be fully carried out by the new officials.

Cooperative Council

Completing the change of key personnel of the National Service Association under the reform plan launched March 27, Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, former Minister of Railways, accepted the post as Director of the Far Eastern Affairs Bureau of the Association. The Central Cooperative Council will continue to function, with Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu remaining as its Chairman.

Secreted behind cabinet and National Service Association reorganization, observers see politcal dissension. Army and Navy views of reorganization are known to have differed from parliamentary views and it is even speculated that loud-speaking Mr. Matsuoka has incurred army distavor and is being hurried back from Europe for dismissal.

Furthermore, the problem of continued public disapproval of Japan's Tripartite Alliance with Germany and Italy was raised at a special meeting of the House of Representatives budget committee recently. Mr. Shinzo Imai, committee member, asserted that there were still many persons who voiced objections to the alliance and also to the National Service Association. He asked what measures the Home Minister proposed to take in order to suppress such talk and was told that a close watch was being kept on "such loose talk."

At the same meeting, according to Reuter reports, Mr. Ryo Koyama mentioned an attack on Mr. Seigo Nakano, who recently resigned from the National Service Association in order to revive The Tohokai, his former political party which was disbanded last summer in favor of the new association.

Lack of cooperation between military authorities and government officials was revealed in connection with Tokyo's plan to create a legal industrial organization covering Japan, Manchukuo, and occupied China. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Planing Board, the China Affairs Board, and the Manchurian Affairs Board are negotiating this organization so that one economic group will have legal power to exercise official control over industrial circles in the three countries.

The plan is probably doomed to failure, however, because so far the Kwantung Army and the Hsinking Government, have refused to promise their support.

Increased Rationing

War and Axis membership difficulties have been brought to the average Japanese most effectively by the recent increase of rationing, the threat of unemployment resulting from restricted textile production, and the frantic efforts of Japanese scientists to discover substitutes for vital commodities.

Rice, staple food of most Japanese families, is now being rationed for the first time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Daily rations range from 120 grams of rice for infants to 570 grams for heavy labourers. Bread and all other cereals are also being rationed.

The growing shortage of textiles is evident from the recent decision to ration black and serge khaki cloth in order to be sure of having enough of this material to give uniforms to students entering middle schools, colleges, and universities.

There has also been a recent report by **Havas** that cotton yarn and textile firms in Japan will check further sales of their goods abroad in view of the mounting difficulties in obtaining raw cotton at present. An accute shortage of foreign ships and the crippled condidition of the Japanese merchant marine, caused by lack of parts for repairs, has brought about this scarcity of raw cotton. Many workers stand to lose their jobs as a result of this.

Japanese scientists are frantically hunting substitutes for materials which Japan may be forced by the democracies to do without because of the China war and her Axis Commitments. The Formosa Development Company in this connection is building a large plant to experiment in making banana skins into hemp, ropes, fishing nets, bags, and artificial silk. Another firm, the Shinko Rayon Company, is investigating the possibility of making "wool" out of fish meat. They hope to find a new substitute for the present unpopular wool substitute, the clammy and cold stable fiber.

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(Continued from Page 192)

requirements, and the importance of U. S. products in Japan's imports of military necessities are duly emphasized. The China chapter would appear to lack in precise information on foreign trade developments and experiences in Japanese-occupied areas. Of interest is the following calculation of individual items in Chinese imports from the U.S.A. which have been of particular importance to China:

Eighty to 100 per cent of imports of copper, leaf tobacco, office machinery, motion picture films, aircraft and accessories, certain fresh fruits and canned food stuffs; 60 to 80 per cent of imports of lubricating oils and grease, asphalt, typewriters, banknote and bond paper, ink; 40 to 60 per cent of imports of tin plates, plate cuttings, bamboo, steel, lumber, acids, photographic materials, railway sleepers, office supplies, toilet soaps and radio equipment; 25 to 40 per cent of imports of kerosene, gasoline, liquid fuel, and machine tools.

This calculation is confronted with another one of individual items in Chinese export trade to U.S.A. which have been of the following importance, in the whole of China's shipments abroad in these lines:

Eighty to 100 per cent of exports of skins and furs, tea, seed oil, and vegetable tallow; 60 to 80 per cent of exports of tung oil, embroideries, sheep's wool, cotton-seed oil, and human hair; 40 to 60 per cent of exports of bristles, woolen rugs, horse and goat hair, curios, and chinaware; 25 to 40 per cent of China's tins, raw cotton, peanut oil, comhides, and sausage casings.

On the whole, the new study of the I. P. R. Inquiry Series is well done and deserves recommendation. A second edition ought to correct the trade value table of Appendix I, which for 1938-39 unintelligibly mixes up U. S. trade figures with Japan, China, Thailand and Hongkong.

Far Eastern Trade of the United States. By Ethel B. Dietrich. I. P. R. Inquiry Series. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York. 1940. U.S.$1.

Kidnappers Hold 200 Prisoner

Despite promises to release the detained Bank of China and Bank of Communications officials "on bail," the Nanking Ministry of Police, headed by Li Shih-chun, is still holding approximately 200 employes of these banks in his concentration camp at 75 Jessfield Road.

The Bank of China has granted $500 a day for purchasing food for the prisoners to prevent them from starving as Nanking has "no funds to feed them." The Japanese gendarmes have also forced most of the families of the Bank of China compound on Jessfield Road to remove from the premises although the school on the grounds, supported by the bank, is trying to continue and complete the term. Families have had serious trouble in finding other quarters due to congested conditions.

Li is a close associate of Chow Fo-hai, director of the new Central Reserve Bank. Li received his training in Gestapo methods of mass-murder and mass-kidnappings while serving in the Soviet OGPU. Li is also the actual head of the gambling and kidnapping industries in the badlands.

Another member of the same gang, making up a triumvirate, is Ting Mo-hsun, Secretary of the so-called Ministry of Social Welfare. Ting has charge of "thought control" and devotes his attention to the control of students. He works with the Japanese gendarmerie and Army Special Service Section in uprooting anti-Japanese sentiment and activities in Chinese educational and missionary educational circles.

With this shady trio engineering anti-Chungking activities, the recent threat to "treat all local operated banks leniently with the exception of the Central Bank of China and the Farmers Bank of China" is a promise of further murders and kidnappings.

New Nanking-inspired outrages include the detention of Mr. Hwang Yeo-ching, sub-manager of a leading Chinese daily in Shanghai, and the kidnapping of the printing foreman and 10 employees of the American-registered Chinese language **Chen Yian Pao** and the **National Herald.**

Mr. Hwang, who lives on Yu Yuen Road, was suddenly visited by representatives from the new Chinese regime in western Shanghai and was taken to headquarters for questioning. He is still being detained.

Sze Pao-chai, foreman of **Cheng Yian Pao** and the **National Herald,** disappeared one day last week and the next day the Cheng Yian Pao received a phone call purporting to be from a hospital. The paper was told that Sze had been hit by a bus and that some employees should come to the hospital to make arrangements for the wounded man. Following receipt of the call, Sze's eldest son left the plant and didn't return. Additional employees left the plant until altogether 10 had disappeared. The last one, Sze's nephew, returned and asked for more employees but the gateman saw gunmen with pistols behind the nephew and, realizing that it was kidnapping, slammed the gate. The men fled.

The same racket was worked on the **National Herald** staff at the same time until four printing plant employees had disappeared.

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Roosevelt Says America Rising Above Party Politics in Defense Against Dictators

President Frankin D. Roosevelt on March 26 delivered a one-half hour address from the presidential Yacht Potomac in the harbor of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., which was broadcast to numerous banquets throughout the country in honor of President Jackson.

Important excerpts from the President's speech follow:

At the outset, the President spoke of his attempt to "get away a couple of times a year on these short trips on salt water," and said that whereas in Washington his working day now averages about fifteen hours, his work on these cruises was reduced to not more than two or three hours a day. He declared that above all the opportunity was provided for "thinking things through," and in this connection said in part: "Yes, you recapture your philosophy, but in so doing you do not sit down mentally and become a fatalist. You still seek peace of mind and of spirit—but you come to realize that today you have to work overtime, and work harder than ever before in your life to make that peace possible later on. If we sit down now we may get run over later. And if our kind of civilization gets run over, the kind of peace we seek will become an unattainable hope. That is why in the comparative quiet of this week I have become more than ever clear that the time calls for courage and more courage—action and more action."

The President paid tribute to Andrew Jackson and pointed out that during Jackson's presidency the threat to the Federal Union was a sectional threat. He continued: "In our own day the threat to our Union and to our democracy is not a sectional one. It comes from a great part of the world which surrounds us, and which draws more tightly around us day by day.

"Again, to do this job, we Americans—nearly all of us—have risen above any considerations of party politics. The dictators cannot seem to realize that here in America our people can maintain two parties and at the same time maintain an inviolate and indivisible nation. The totalitarian mentality is too narrow to comprehend the greatness of a people who can be divided in party allegiance at election time but remain united in devotion to their country and to the ideal of democracy at all times. In dictatorships there can be no party divisions. For all men must think as they are told, speak as they are told, write as they are told, live—and die—as they are told. In those countries the nation is not above the party as wies us. The party is above the nation, the party is the nation.

"We Americans realize how tenuous would be the existence of our party system, our freedom of election, our freedom of living, if the doctrines of dictatorship were to prevail. For if they were to prevail it would not be in Europe alone.

"The history of nations betrayed during the past year, the history of nations conquered during the past year, should show us and the rest of the world what it means to live in a world organized and ruled by the Gestapo. Let us ask ourselves frankly and seriously: how long could we maintain our ancient liberties under these terrible conditions? How soon would we have to accept the doctrine that one must fight fire with fire? How long would it be possible to maintain a semblance of our two party system, with free elections, in a Nazi dominated world? How soon would we decide to imitate Nazism and abandon our two party system, and regiment our people into one party — which would certainly be neither Democratic nor Republican?

"Should that evil time come, we would not longer hold these friendly gatherings either on Jackson Day or on Lincoln Day.

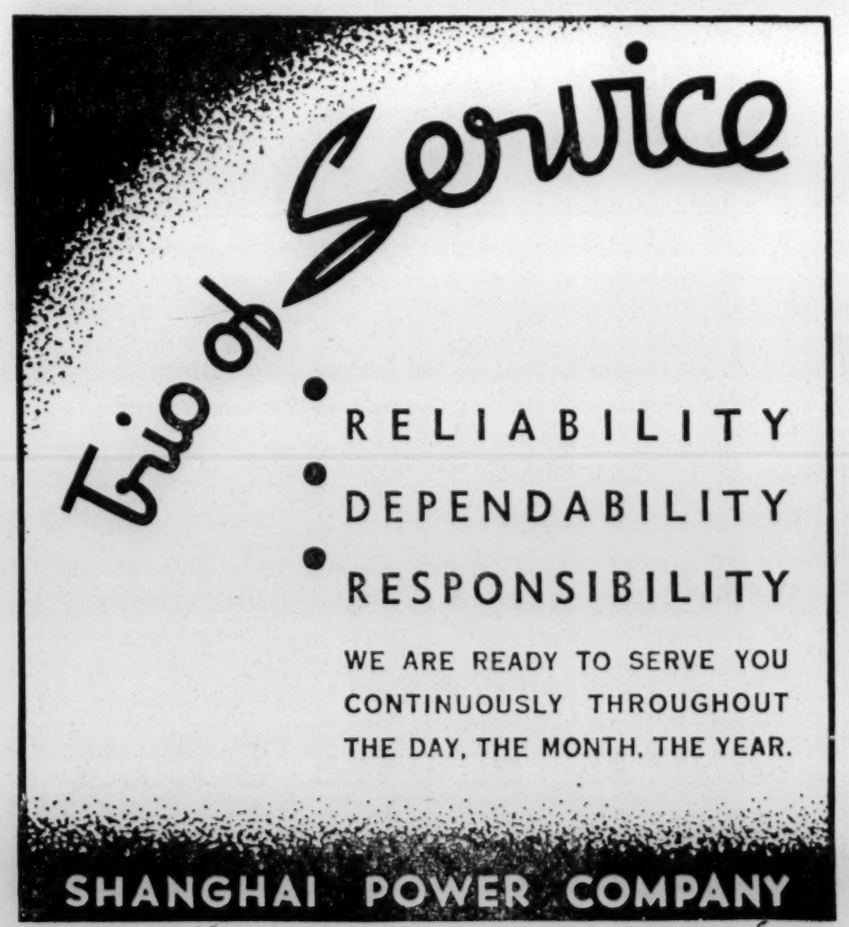
"We Americans have already weighed these questions carefully and thoughtfully. We Americans have announced our determination that, with all our resources and all our power, we shall help those who now block the dictators in their march toward domination of the world.

"The decision we have reached is not a partisan decision. The leader of the Republican Party himself—Mr. Wendell Willkie—in word and in action is showing what patriotic Americans mean by rising above partisanship and rallying to the common cause. And now that the plain people of America have spoken their determination, Republicans and Democrats in the Congress and out of the Congress are patriotically cooperating to make that determination take positive form.

"Propagandists, defeatists and dupes, protected as they are by our fundamental civil liberties, have been preaching and are still preaching the ungodly gospel of fear. They use insinuation and falsehood. They have tried to shatter the confidence of Americans in their Government and in one another.

"When Abe Lincoln became President he had to face the awful reality of war between the States. On July 4, 1861 in his first message to the Congress he presented this vital question: 'Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?' Lincoln answered that question as Jackson had answered it—not by words but by deeds. And America still marches on.

"We of today have been presented with that same question. We too are answering it by deeds. Our well considered philosophy for the attainment of peace comes not from weakness but—everlastingly—from the courage of America."



Germany, Britain Coming to Grips in Balkans As Nazi War Machine Moves Southward

Fortunes of war vacillated back and forth this week but remained mainly in favor of Great Britain and her Allies. War flared up in the Balkans when Yugoslavia refused to accept secret provisions of the Yugoslav adherence to the tripartite pact made by the previous government.

Russia extended the hand of sympathy to the Yugoslavs by signing a new non-aggression pact with that nation. In Africa, Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, was taken by British forces, and Australians made a strategic withdrawal in Libya. More Axis ships were confiscated by American nations and the first British warship was repaired in American naval yards.

War engulfed the Balkan nations when Germany found that Yugoslavia and Greece were determined not to allow the Nazi state to gain the fruits of war by "negotiation encroachments." The new theater of conflict is especially advantageous to Great Britain because it gives R.A.F. bombers a back door to Italy's industrialized northern regions and scatters German troops. Air bases in Yugoslavia are within an hours flying time of German Balkan troop concentrations. Italian industries, and Nazi-held Rumanian oil fields.

Although it cannot yet be ascertained how the fortune of war is going on the new Greek and Yugoslav fronts, reports indicate that Hitler's "invincible legions" are finding mountain terrain and Balkan blood tougher resistance than anything they have yet encountered. Key cities have been bombed and parachute troops have been landed but Greek and Yugoslav armies are still repulsing German attacks with considerable Nazi losses in men and materials.

Not the least of Hitler's defeats in his new Southern European drive is the lose of Russian good-will. The Russo-Yugoslav non-aggression and friendship pact signed on the eve of the war, clearly marks a widening rift in Soviet-German relations.

According to the pact, valid for five years, "Both parties undertake to abstain from any act of aggression or maneuver against the unity of the other. In case a third power (Germany) finds itself at war with one of the signatory powers, the other undertakes to maintain a policy of friendship towards the latter."

Italian forces in Ethiopia continued to run and permitted English occupation of the colony's capital, Addis Ababa. In the adjacent colony, Eritrea, the British continued to close in on Massawa, last of Mussolini's ports on the Red Sea. Altogether, over 100,000 prisoners have been captured in Eritrea since March 25.

In Libya, British forces continued their policy of strategic withdrawal so successful previous to their spring drive.

Axis nations suffered further setbacks in the Americas when Uruguay seized two Italian and four Danish vessels and the United States refused to accept protests against last week's seizures there. Furthermore, the first British warship has been repaired in American naval yards as provided for under the provisions of the lease and lend bill.

Chinese Mills Curtail Production

Because of the reduced supply of power, the Chinese cotton mills in Shanghai have curtailed their working capacity by 30 per cent, the **Tairiku Shimpo** reported recently.

However, as there is really very little actual demand for cotton yarn in the local market by outport merchants, the Chinese mills have decided to reduce their activities by another 20 per cent, according to the Japanese paper. All night work in the mills will be suspended in the near future.

Japanese cotton mills will reduce their activities by 50 per cent.

Hitler Called Master of Italy

The Chicago Daily News recently prominently featured a story saying that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was complete master of Italy.

The copyrighted story was datelined "beyond the Italian frontier" and was written by Mr. John Whitaker, Chicago Daily News correspondent. It bore a headline "Hitler master of Italy in bloodless invasion".

Italy's defeat was complete after 10 months of war, the story said.

"To prevent negotiations for a separate peace with Britain," the story said, "the Germans have controlled the country."

A Mother's Advice.

Mothers with young children will do well to read the following lines from a Canadian mother, Mrs. J. Smythe, 81. Leak Avenue, Long Branch, Ontario.

"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for twenty years," writes Mrs. Smythe. "During that time I have been the proud possessor of seven babies; words fail to express what Baby's Own Tablets meant to me in their first trying years; even when they were past infancy I did not dispense with them. My message to mothers the world over is 'never be without Baby's Own Tablets in the home', they stand for safety, economy and most of all, life's richest blessing—good health."

Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal specific for little children's health upsets. They correct indigestion, dispel constipation, allay feverishness, prevent colds and croup, check diarrhoea, expel worms. At teething time they are especially beneficial, easing the pains and assisting sleep.

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SHANGHAI

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

March 23

The Chinese Government decided to send Mr. Tu Chen-yuan, head of the Kunming-Lashio Railway Bureau, and Mr. Chen Kai-yuan, purchasing agent of the same bureau, to act as purchasing agents under the Chinese plan to obtain US$10,000,000 in loans through a bond issue in the United States to buy American railway materials for the construction of the Kunming-Lashio railway, reported the **United Press** from Chungking. Mr. B. S. Fong, Chinese leader from San Francisco, will be in charge of floating the bond issue in America.

The plans were reported to have met the approval of Washington quarters; which indicated that such a railway would be an economically sound proposal if it were efficiently and properly constructed.

Chungking well-informed circles denied rumors Alexander Panioushkin, Soviet Ambassador to China, would leave for Moscow shortly with a compromise formula to settle the dispute between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, according to **Havas.**

Two thousand Japanese have been killed since March 20 between Kaoan and Shangkao, northern Kiangsi, as the Chinese forces checked furious Japanese assaults, continued to hold Kaoan and recaptured points west of Kaoan, the official **Central News Agency** said.

The Japanese claimed to have captured Shangkao, described as a principal stronghold of Chinese forces west of Kaoan. Japanese naval authorities, meanwhile, announced the extension of the "peaceful blockade" of the South China Coast to include Honghai and Kitchioh Bays, and their neighboring waters north of a line connecting the Fokai Promontory, Chiland Chiao and Tongmi Chiao, on the Kwangtung coast.

⁂

March 24

The Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was formally opened in Chungking with 159 members in attendance. General Chiang Kai-shek, General Executive of the Kuomintang, presided and delivered the opening address.

In his address, the Generalissimo laid stress on economic warfare, asserting that the key to success or failure in China's resistance lay in economics, which will share 70 per cent and military affairs only 30 per cent as decisive factors of the war. "China's military crisis in the Sino-Japanese war definitely has passed," said the Generalissimo, "but we should redouble our efforts and, relying on our past experience, spare no sacrifice to overcome our difficulties and fulfil our mission." The Genenalissimo further warned the members present that the Kuomintang had gradually drifted away from the people, and that the party members had lost their revolutionary spirit and had become lax in their work. He strongly urged them to return to the people and to revive the spirit of the revolution in order that the Kuomintang might live up successfully to its leadership in the nation's dual task of resistance and reconstruction.

General Wu Te-chen and Kan Nai-kwang were elected respectively Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of the Plenary Session. A Presidium of 11 members was also elected, including Wang Fa-chin, Ting Wei-fen, Chu Cheng, Yu Yu-jen, Sun Fo, Feng Yu-hsiang, Tai Chi-tao, Tsou Yu, H. H. Kung, Chen Kou-fu and Li Wen-fan.

The Japanese in South China effected another surprise landing on the northern shore of Honghai Bay, North of Bias Bay, at dawn and claimed to have captured in their advance Swabue, a port halfway between Hongkong and Swatow, and Haifeng, described as pivotal transportation center straddling the Wanyeung-Chaoan highway. Another Japanese unit landed near Swatow under the cover of dusk further claimed to have captured Chaoyang, richest rice and sugar district in southeast Kwang tung. In both landings, the Japanese claimed to have captured large stores of Chinese war materials and supplies.

Nine person were killed and some 52 persons were wounded when two time bombs, each containing 12 pounds of T.N.T.—the most potent ever used by Shanghai's terrorists, exploded in two local offices of the Central Bank of China, located respectively at the Canidrome and on Burkill Road. A similar attack on the Farmers Bank on Avenue Road proved abortive following prompt and courageous action by the manager. Coming immediately after the mass killing at the Kiangsu Farmers' Bank on March 21, the bombing gripped Shanghai in terror and left the money market irregular and reflecting signs of uncertainty and fear.

⁂

March 25

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek entertained Mr. Chow En-lai, Communist leader and liaison officer between Kuomintang and the Communists, and his wife, Teng Yen-chao, at a luncheon. No political matters were discussed, it was reported by the **United Press.**

The puppet Nanking Military Commission convened its first National Military Conference for discussing coordination of the fighting forces and peace reconstruction, according to **Domei.**

Chinese reports said that Chinese troops in Northern Kiangsi launched a determined attack on Kaoan and entered the city. The Japanese left behind 2,000 dead, these reports claim, while total Japanese casualties in the fortnight's battle are estimated at approximately 20,000 killed and wounded. The Chinese forces further claimed to have recaptured Shangkao, southwest of Nanchang, where the Japanese found it "unnecessary" to remain.

Meanwhile, in the area near the Chekiang-Kiangsu border, Japanese forces commenced a general withdrawal, after a week of battle, said Chinese sources. Linchenkiao, eight miles southwest of Changching, in northern Chekiang. was reoccuupied by Chinese guerillas after a fierce battle, claimed the same sources.

Capture of the strategic town of Swabue by Japanese forces has caused a complete disruption of all shipping facilities between Hongkong and Swabue, **Domei** reported from Hongkong.

March 26

The first report claiming some inside knowledge of Mr. Lauchlin Currie's report to President Roosevelt on Free China appeared in the Washington press, reported **Reuters.** China is said to want less than 20 "flying fortresses," about 200 up-to-date figuters, a quantity of aviation gas, steel alloys and other raw materials, and a certain amount of artillery and ammunition, which are regarded as sufficient "to knock the spots off the Japanese." He is reported to have dismissed the Kuomintang-Communist difference as, in the first place, cured, and in the second a sign of Chinese self-confidence and belief in ultimate victory, while he is also convinced that the Japanese cannot close the Burma Road. How far these recommendations, if they have actually been made, are likely to be taken up by the Adminstration is unknown, but the President has formally definitely announced there will be assistance for China, reported **Reuters.** Lord Lytton, writing for the **Manchester** Guardian, said, "If we had helped China more in 1932 we might have never seen the rise of Hitlerism in Germany or the spread of the war first into Africa and then into Europe."

The report of the withdrawal of the four Government banks from Shanghai was categorically denied in Chungking.

Encircled by Chinese troops, the Japanese remnants at Szeki, southwest of Kaoan, in Northern Kiangsi, were liquidated by the Chinese, reported **Kuo Min** report from Shangkao. The same news agency further reported that a Japanese transport, laden with arms, ammunition and food provisions, as well as troops, was sunk by mines laid near Siankow, on the southern bank of the Yangtze River in Southern Anhwei.

*
**

March 27

According to a **United Press** report from Chungking the official Chinese military spokesman said that the entire Ikeda brigade of 9,000 men was wiped out and the Japanese North Kiangsi drive had completely collapsed at the cost of a total of 20,000 Japanese casualties in the past ten days. The spokesman denied that the Japanese had ever entered Shangkao. Meanwhile, a **Kuo Min** report from Tunki said that after a week of hard fighting, Chinese guerillas, operating along the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, have succeeded in smashing the Japanese offensive that claimed to have reoccupied Lingchenkiao, south-west of Changhing in northern Chekiang, and Hoki and Changchucheng in southern Kiangsu. The Japanese sustained more than 3,000 casualties.

A drive for public contributions for construction of more air-raid shelters in the Auxiliary Capital has been launched in Chungking by the Air Defence Committee. The goal of the drive is to raise $2 millions.

*
**

March 28

Japanese forces staged another landing along the coast of Kitchioh Bay, which is situated 150 kilometers north-west of Hongkong and is the second inlet west of Bias Bay, reported **Reuters** from Canton. Lukfung, described as a major hinterland transport center, was occupied by the Japanese landing forces, claimed the Japanese reports.

*
**

March 29

A Chinese communique announced the virtual annihilation of the Japanese Oga division and the killing of its commander during a vigorous Chinese counter-offensive in northern Kiangsi Province. The Chinese troops, meanwhile, claimed to have recaptured Fengsin, 40 miles south-west of Nanchang, and provincial capital of Kiangsi, as a result of a successful counter-attack. Hundreds of the Japanese were slain in action.

The anniversary of the 72 Sunflower Hill Revolutionary Martyrs was observed in Chungking at a mass meeting under official auspices. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, issued a circular order to the Provincial Party Headquarters in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kwangtung, Fukien and Szechuan, instructing them to send representatives to comfort the families of the Martyrs.

The **Ta Kung Pao,** in an exclusive report, hinted that considerable changes in the Government's personnel and organizations would be announced shortly.

The puppet Nanking Military Commission closed after having remained five days in session.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japanese Premier, sent felicitations in a message to Wang Ching-wei, on the eve of the first anniversary of the "return of the Chinese Government to Nanking."

A gloomy picture of trade conditions in North China was painted at the annual meeting of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce by Mr. C. E. Peacock, the chairman, who told the gathering that an atmosphere of complete uncertainty prevailed in Tientsin "under which conditions business cannot flourish."

Who's Who in China

B. S. Fong, overseas merchant; born at Toishan, Kwangtung, 1897; graduated from the Lingnam University in Canton before going to America in 1819; studied at Stanford University; has been in business in America since 1920; twice Chairman of the Chinese Cham-

鄺炳聲

B. S. Fong (Kuang Ping-sheng)

ber of Commerce in San Francisco; Chairman, Board of Directors, the San Francisco Chinese Y.M.C.A.; member, Supervisory Committee, Kuomintang Headquarters in western America; President, Ye On & Co., San Francisco; a fervent patriot, he has taken the lead in patriotic activities in America since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937; as Chairman of the China War Relief Association of America, he has been instrumental in raising large sums of funds for war relief in China amounting to more than US$3,300,000; chosen a member of the People's Political Council to represent the Chinese communities in America, 1941; arrived in Hongkong on Feb. 22 en route to Chungking to attend the session of the Council and to report to the National Government on Chinese patriotic activities in America; address: Chinese Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, U.S.A. or People's Political Council, Chungking.

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Men and Events

Kikuo Kobayashi, Counsellor of Japanese Embassy in France, has been appointed Japanese Minister to Afghanistan.

*

Li Ching-ching was appointed director of the recntly created provincial statistical office of Szechuen Province, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking on April 2.

*

A recent report from Tokyo stated there are now 2,088 Germans in Japan, of whom 350 are employes of banks and business houses, 150 are misionaries and 76 have "no special occupations."

*

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office denied on April 5 that there is to be any change in Chinese Ambassadors at Washington or Moscow. The rumor originated in Japanese circles.

*

Madame Chiang Kai-shek announced on April 5 that she had invited Mrs. Vijialaxmi Pandit, sister of the Indian nationalist leader, Jawahalai Nehru, to visit China on behalf of the Indian Congress.

*

Dr. A. W. Tucker, well-known local physican who has been connected with St. Lukes Hospital for several years, and is a member of the American Red Cross and Church Relief Committees, left for the United States on leave this week.

*

Of some 1,500 Chinese who resided in France at the outbreak of war, only a few remain, according to **Transocean** message from Vichy on April 4. Most of the Chinese had to leave France because of the food shortage, stated the German news agency report.

*

Chow Sing and Wu Tung-yuan were elected members of the Overseas Affairs Commission on April 5. They were nominated by General Chiang Kai-shek. The Generalissimo also recommended that the resignation of Fang Chih from his post as a member of the Anhwei Provincial Government be accepted.

*

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron J. Guillaume, arrived in Chungking by C. N. A. C. plane on April 4 from Hongkong. He will make official calls on Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission.

*

The Chinese authorites at Chungking have banned the production of Chinese wine—known as Shao-chiu, Huo-chiu, Sam-shu, San-shao and Shaohing-chiu—in northern Hupeh, central Hupeh, Kwangsi, and southern Honan, the purpose being to conserve the supplies of rice and other cereals used in the distilling process.

*

Stewart Herman, employe of the American Embasy in Berlin, along with several other Americans, was arrested by the Nazi authorities on April 5. No explantion was given as to the cause of the arrest. Some of the men were released after detention for several hours.

*

F. H. Stewart, member of the Australian lower house, strongly condemned a statement of Yosuke Matsuoka that Japan would "support the Axis under all circumstances." Mr. Stewart said that if Matsuoka's statement was the official view of the Japanese Government, "there would be no hope of an understanding in the Pacific." He said Australians were prepared to defend themselves.

More than 400 American missionaries residing in various war zones in China will shortly be transferred to the interior provinces controlled by the Chinese National Government, according to a dispatch from Foochow through the **Kuomin** news agency. The report said that 50 American missionaries would shortly arrive in Fukien province, where they will be stationed. The Fukien provincial government has issued instructions to all magistrates and other district authorities to accord the missionaries all full protection.

*

The Soviet authorites are planning to film the opening of the great northern sea route connecting European Russia with the Far East. Several expeditions will accompany the first ships undertaking the voyage, following the opening of the route this year, stated the report. The film will be known as "The Great Northern Route," and probably will be ready before the end of the year, stated the report. Some of the Russian vessels, recently in Shanghai harbor, were said to have made the trip from European Russia by way of the Arctic during last season's navigation season.

*

The British consulate, which has been located at Hakodate, Tsugaru Strait, on the northern Japanese island is to be closed. The consulate has been open at Hakodate for 80 years as it was established in 1852, shortly after the American naval officer, Commodore Perry, negotiated a treaty with the of Shimoda and Hakodate as open ports Tokugawa Shogunate for the opening for foreign trade. For many years the British Foreign Office kept a regular consul there, but in recent years the Consulate has only been an agency with Alfred Denbigh in charge. Mr. Denbigh, who is a merchant, will shortly remove his office to Shanghai, according to the report.

The Tokyo **Asahi** reported on March 27 that the United States was sending naval observers to the Far East and also to British naval bases in the South Pacific including Singapore, Port Darwin, Sydney, Auckland, N. Z. and elsewhere, including Canberra, Australia and Bangkok, Siam. The Japanese claimed that the functions of these officers "would be quite different from the normal activities of naval attaches at the various legations and embassies."

*

Princess Varnvaidyakara of Thailand is expected to arrive in Tokyo shortly for a visit, acording to reports in the Japanese papers late in March. The Asahi said the Princess was visiting Japan for the purpose of "learning something of the Japanese spirit." Referring to the settlement of the Thai-Indo-China border question, the **Asahi** said that the issue would finally be settled by Prince Varnvaidyakara, but there was no need for worry "as everything is progressing smoothly because of Thai's reliance on Japan."

*

Senbei Takahashi, member of the Tokyo Diet and manager of the Japanese Hsinmin Printing Company, returned to Tokyo on March 27 from an "educational" tour of north China. In an interview in the **Asahi** he said that the Japanese Army had caused the elimination of "anti-Japanese" text books in occupied territory numbering from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 copies. As a result, the Chinese have purchased some 13,000,000 new text books—from Japanese printing companies, which are pro-Japanese. Most of these books are used in primary schools. In addition middle-school books, also pro-Japanese in character, have been distributed to the number of 350,000. Mr. Takahashi said that he expected the annual increase in the use of pro-Japanese primary text books to be 2,000,000 copies.

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T. H. Eckerson, manager of Eli Lilly and Company, returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

*

Mrs. M. S. Polin departed for the United States on the President Cleveland this week. Mr. Polin is general manger of the Cathay Oil Company.

*

George Cress, Far Eastern representative of Dodge, Chrysler motor car companies, arrived in Shanghai this week from a trip to Singapore and Manila.

*

A. B. Henningsen, General Manager and Director of Henningsen Produce Company, departed from Shanghai for the U. S. on furlough this week.

*

G. L. Danzy of the Passenger Department of the American President Lines, Ltd., departed this week for Japan, where he will be connected with the Kobe office for the next five months.

*

Horace H. Smith, Consul, connected with the Commercial and Agricultural Section of the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai, has returned from furlough in the United States.

*

The seventh Soviet ship, the Kovda, arrived here last week. The ship came here from Vladivostok for repairs at the International Dock.

*

Among those returning to Shanghai recently were Mr. and Mrs. K. Selby Walker who have just completed a trip over the Burma Road. Mr. Walker is acting General Manager for the Far Eastern Bureau of **Reuters New Service.**

*

The Soviet **Tass** News Agency announced this week the removal of its office from 1326 Avenue Joffre in the French Concession to the fourth floor of 26 The Bund, which is located in the International Settlement.

*

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, who has been promoted to the positon of Minister of Foreign Affairs in Chungking, will return to China by way of the U. S., according to **United Press** message from Washington, D. C. this week.

*

A delegation representing the Imperial Japanese Navy which has been touring Germany and German occupied countries for some time, was presented to Chancellor Hitler in Berlin April 4. The Japanese Naval Delegation was headed by Vice-Admiral Nomura.

*

Some 80 Chinese who are still residing in the Osaka area of Japan were arrested on April 3 on charges of violating the Japanese exchange regulations. Three men, said to be the ringleaders of the group, allegedly made a profit of more than Yen 80,000 in August and September of last year.

*

On April 1 Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, left Shanghai for Chungking via Hongkong. Lady Kerr plans to remain in Shanghai for a short period and then will proceed to her home in Chile on a visit to her father.

*

According to a **Domei** report April 1, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Chief Japanese delegate to the East Indies-Japanese economic parley, has left Kobe for Batavia. He is accompanied by Katusji Nakano, of the Overseas Affairs Bureau and Eiichi Ono, of the Foreign Office.

*

The population of Hongkong, according to a recent census, is 1,440,732, which represents an increase from 849,743 in 1931. Of the total population, 580,431 reside in Kowloon Section. It was stated that the population of Hongkong, which is predominently Chinese, had increased by approximately 2/3 in the last 10 years.

Shanghai has now over-supply of bank notes as large quantites of bank notes are being sent here from Hongkong during the past few weeks, according to well-informed financial circles.

*

A number of the native Chinese banks refuse to accept bank notes over $10,000. For the purchase of a $10,000 money order, it is necessary to pay a preminum of $30.

*

Several hundred cases of German dyes have arrived in Kansu by way of Soviet Russia, according to a report from Chungking quoting the **Journal of Commerce.** The dyes were ordered by German merchants in Chungking and are to be shipped to the Chinese capital shortly.

*

According to a **Havas** report quoting the Kunming **Central Daily News,** the capital of Yunnan exported more than $10,000,000 worth of mineral products including tungsten, antimony, tin, and mercury during the past year. Included among the exports were 3,000 tons of tin and 400 tons of tungston.

*

Germans may soon constitute the largest foreign community in Japan, exceeding the 2,500 Americans there the tri-monthly Japnese-German News, published in Tokyo, said recently. German residents in Japan now number 2,088, aside from diplomats. There are 1,500 Britons in Japan.

*

The French city of Moulins, situated within the German occupied zone was fined 20,000 marks because of anti-German inscriptions found written on walls of buildings in chalk. A public meeting of citizens voted to pay the fine by assessing all inhabitants.

*

On April 3 the national co-operative conference was opened in Chungking, when delegates from Kiangsi, Kweichow, Fukien, Hunan, Honan, Yunnan, and Szechwan reported on the development of the co-operative movements in their respective provinces, according to a report in the **Shun Pao.** The opening session, at which Ku Cheng-kang, Minister of School Affairs, Chen Kuo-fu, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance made speeches, was attended by more than 200 people.

*

Capt. Olaf Paus, Norwegian, for many years Superintendent of the San Peh Steam Navigation Company, died at the Shanghai General Hospital on March 30. He was 60 years of age and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Paus. Funeral service was held at Bubbling Well Chapel on April 2, with Chaplain H. R. Trump of the U. S. Fourth Marines officiating. The funeral service was attended by a large number of friends, including representatives of the Royal Norwegian Consulate-General, Norwegian Association of China and local businesmen.

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Another important broadcasting station in the U.S.—WRUL in Boston—has inaugurated a special daily short-wave program beamed on the Far East, especially for listeners in China, according to a statement issued March 29 by Miss A. Viola Smith, U.S. Consul and China Trade Act Registrar. The programs are given between 8 a.m. and 8:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time, which corresponds to 10 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Daylight Saving Time in Shanghai. The Boston station broadcasts on a wavelength of 11.79 and 15.35 megocycles.

*

Mikhail Gorin, former head of the Soviet Intourist Bureau in Los Angeles was deported from the **United States** March 25. Mr. Gorin had been convicted and sentenced for espionage activities but sentence was suspended on the condition that he leave the United States and never return. He was charged with purchasing from an American Naval officer a report dealing with Naval information concerning Japan, which had been compiled by U. S. Intelligence officers. The American officer was sentenced previously. Mr. Gorin returned to Russia by way of Vladivostok.

In the United States Court for China

ZOIA ROSENBACH ISAKSON,
Plaintiff,
vs.
GREGORY ISAKSON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4582
Civil No. 2461
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 28, 1941.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 28th day of March, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of March, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of March, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was Flood Building, Room 588, San Francisco, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of March, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

The American Red Cross "mercy" ship, the Exmouth, arrived in Marseilles, France, on April 4, and was welcomed by Admiral Leahy, the American Ambassador to the Vichy Government in Paris. The ship carried 3,181 cases of condensed milk for children, 634 tons of powered milk,, 134,000 articles of clothing, 2,,000 pairs of rubber gloves for the use of surgeons, and much other medical materials.

*

Ernest Hemingway, well known American writer and author, who is traveling in west and southwest China, arrived in Chungking from Kweilin on April 7. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hemingway. Mr. Hemingway is correspondent for the New York paper, **P.M.**, while his wife is writing for **Collier's.** It was announced in **Editor and Publisher** on March 1 that Mr. Hemingway would send two articles a week which would be syndicated to other papers in addition to publication in **P. M.**

*

Members of the American Club were scheduled to meet on Thursday to consider selling the club premises on Foochow Road to the Shanghai Securities, Ltd. for $2,250,000. The committee appointed by the club to look into the various offers for the purchase of the building have recommended that the club accept this offer. Shanghai Securities, are reported to have offered to lease the three lower floors to the club for a period of two years with the privilege of a renewal for a similiar period, for a rental of $5625 per month, or equal to 3 per cent of the purchase price.

*

Under this plan the club would retain the ownership of the furnishings and pay 3/7 of the cost of heating and the water bill. If the club accepts this offer, the club will be able to clear off its debt and have a balance of approximately $1,000,000, which the committee advises be converted into U.S. dollars and kept as a reserve fund.

*

The Vichy Government in France announced on April 3 the following appointments and transfers of French Consular officials in the Far East: M. Albert Cadol, Secretary-Interpreter in Swatow, will take charge of the French Consulate in Amoy; M. Robert German, Secretary-Interpreter in charge of the French Consulate in Mukden, will take charge of the Consulate in Hankow, M. Jean Dubosc, at present acting archiviste in the French Embassy in Peking, will become archivisite at the same post; M. Charles Renner, Vice-Consul in Hongkong, will take charge of the French Consulate in Mukden; M. Raoul Duval, who was appointed Consul in Harbin but did not serve in that capacity, will be in charge of the French Consulate in Hongkong; M. Pierre Mollard, Secretary Interpreter at present in Peking, will act as Secretary-Interpreter and collector in the French Consulate in Hankow.

*

Shozo Murata, Tokyo Minister of Communications, announced on April 7 that the Japanese are organizing a new postal union which will include all countries within the "East Asia sphere of common prosperity." He said that Japan, Manchukuo and China already had concluded an agreement to unify their postal systems. He hoped other countries within the Japanese sphere would join up. It also was announced that Lieut.-General Taiichi Suzuki, President of the Asia Planning Board and Minister-Without-Portfolio, was working on a plan for the creation of a Japan-Manchukuo-China Economic Council. The Council will be a permanent organ within the Japanese Cabinet, with the vice-ministers of the various Japanese ministries concerned with economic development in Japan, China and Manchukuo serving as members. The **Domei** message said that the objective was the creation of a "super-National defense state."

For the last several months the American Junior Chamber of Commerce has sponsored Chinese language classes under a new system of study devised and conducted by Dr. Erwin Reifler, Professor of Philology, National Medical College Shanghai. A new class is being organized, to begin April 17. Classes will be held at 5:45 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. The complete course will require six to eight months and will deal mainly with the fundamental problem of spoken and written Chinese, in such a way that the most rapid progress may be made, preparing the student to undertake the reading of Chinese newspapers in the second cours to follow. Further information may be obtained at the organization's office, Room 218, American Club, 209 Foochow Road.

*

The New York **Herald Tribune** on March 30 published a report alleging that an American radio station was largely responsible for the recent overturn in Yugoslavia, resulting in the ousting of the Pro Axis Government, which had signed a treaty aligning the country with the totalitarian states. According to the article in the **Herald Tribune**, the radio sation in Boston known as WRUL, which is owned by the Carnegie Foundation and cooperates with Pan American Union, Harvard University, and the State Department, had been broadcasting programs in the Serbian language, by Dr. Svenka Petrovic, who exhorted his listeners to resist Germany.

*

Shanghai, probably for the first time in recent years, is entirely without stocks of motor cars and trucks, according to reports from local dealers this week. The same situation also applies to dealers in used cars, who also are entirely "sold out." The motor car and truck "famine" is likely to continue for sevral months, according to statements of dealers who claim that American facories have so many domestic orders on hand that foreign orders must wait. The chief reason for the sale of all available cars and trucks in Shanghai is said to be the demand from Nationalist China for use on the Burma Road and West and Southwest China. Another reason is a local demand, caused largely by a desire on the part of local residents to invest their money in motor cars rather than leave it on deposit in banks. This situation is said to apply to the Japanese as well as Chinese and others.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION

AN ATLAS OF WORLD REVIEW.—By Clifford H. MacFadden. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1940. U.S.$1.95.

This is not an ordinary atlas, showing the whereabouts of nations, cities, mountains or rivers. This is an atlas of economic and political facts of different countries. It shows the powers of the world, "hot spots" of the present time, struggles for the control of petroleum, rubber, iron and coal, construction of naval basis as well as industrial and agricultural conditions of various countries. It tries not only to state the facts but also to indicate why the second world war is being fought and what may be the outcome of this conflict.

As Professor Robert Burnett Hall said in his Foreword, "The earth is the stage upon which the ever changing drama of human events is enacted.... The arrangement of the lands and the seas, the varying physical qualities of different areas and the distribution of minerals and other natural resources are fixed facts which direct every change in international politics....The distribution of peoples in number and kind, their trajectories of transport and communication, their industries and crops and their general ways of life and thought are facts which color all political change and in turn show surprising resistance to such change." In the midst of confusion created by this rapidly changing world of ours, this atlas is the best reference for all persons concerned with or interested in world affairs.

In a clear and concise manner, these 160 maps and the accompanying notes of explanation give one a vivid description of the major problems of the day and help one to form a mental picture of the military operations as well as the effect of the economic blockade of the wars in Europe and Asia. It brings out most strikingly many facts which one is apt to ignore. For instance, within the empires, there is great aeral and population disparity between the mother country and the colonial realms. The area of the British Empire totals over 13,000,000 square miles but the area of the mother country is but a small fraction of the total. The population of the British Empire is over 500,000,000 but that of the mother country is less than 50,000,000. In Soviet Russia, the total area is over 8,000,000 square miles and the total population is 175,000,000. In China, the 400,000,000 people do not have their share of territory when compared with Britain, Russia, America and other large countries, as China's total area is only 3,000,000 square miles.

The position of petroleum production and its significance to modern industry and transportation are stressed in this atlas. The United States is first in reserves, first in production, first in consumption, and first in the export of petroleum products in the world. The Soviet Union, the second largest producer of petroleum, turns out most of her oil at the Black Sea and Caucasus Region, principally at Baku. Great Britain has no petroleum at home and very little in the Empire but she controls sizable resources in Iraq and Iran and some in northern South America. This presents an important political and military problem. Germany has little petroleum and fabricated petroleum may prove Germany's answer. Italy has no supply outside of a small production in Albania. Japan is equally poor in petroleum and is interested in the reserves in Netherlands East Indies, so we have the Southward Exansion Plan of the Japanese Empire. As to rubber, it is a product of the tropic regions, fully controlled by the British and the Dutch. As to Germany, Italy and Japan, they have no rubber at all and in Germany large quantities of synthetic rubber have been produced.

The position of the United States in the world and her policies both in Europe and Asia can be understood more clearly of are realizes the feat that although America is more rearly self-sufficient than any of the other Great Powers, she depends on other countries for the import of most important mineral ores. The Commodities Disision of the Army and Navy Munitions Board of the United States has compiled two lists of minerals which the United States must have, yet is deficient in. The first list is described as "strategic" materials and the second the "critical" materials. Among the "strategic" materials are antimony, Chromium, manganese, nickel, silk, tun, and others. Among the "critical" materials are aluminum, asbestos, cork, hides, iodine, opium, optical glass, platinum and others.

The atlas is also a book of history. The maps showing Germany's expansion in 1920, 1938 and 1940 in comparison to that of Germany of 1914 are of particular interest at the present time. In the notes of explanation about German expansion, dates of great importance, marking the development of the Reich, including that of January 30, 1933 when Hitler became Chancellor of the Third Reich, March 7, 1936 when the Rome-Berlin Axis formed, as well as the time when the Low Countries were occupied and when France capitulated, were included.

To every newspaper reader, who wants to understand world developments more clearly, this Atlas of World Review will prove to be the best reference book. If all books of geography are written as this atlas, geography will become a most interesting subject of study and the complicated world situation will be better understood by all people.

F. F.

RADIO ROUND TABLE TALKS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE. Published weekly. 10 cents a copy (U.S.), half-year subscription, 26 issues, one dollar. Published by the University of Chicago, Chicago, ILL.

A few weeks ago we reviewed a group of the University of Chicago Round Table Broadcasts which are now published in pamphlet form from a stenog-

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In the United States Court for China

WALTER NORMAN RUSSELL,
Plaintiff,
vs.
LILA LEVOVNA ZIMMERMAN RUSSELL,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4584
Civil No. 2463
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
April 4, 1941.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 3rd day of April, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was 724½-12th Street, San Diego, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 3rd day of April, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 26th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

BACK ISSUE WANTED

The Review will pay one dollar ($1.00) for each copy of the issue of MARCH 3, 1928 (Vol. 44, No. 1).

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

rapher's notes of these radio discussions which have a wide circle of listeners all over the United States. The further pamphlets of this publication which have come to us are those from last August up through January 12, 1941. Some of these are discussions on the then approaching election, others are on the subject of conscription and defense; the majority deal with the war in Europe and America's relation to it. Should America Aid Britain?, The Balkans Aflame, Can Germany Conquer Latin America?, World Revolution, Is this Our War?, Art and Our Warring World (Eleanor Roosevelt participating), Crisis in the East. Here is a shortened bit from the discussion of Crisis in the East, particpated in by Nathaniel Peffer, Harry Gideonse and Clifton Utley; the discussion having started on the subject of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis alliance signed on September 27th last:

"Mr. Utley: What do you think about this, Peffer?....From your knowledge do you think they (the Japanese) would fight with Germany if we continue increasing our help to the allies?

Mr. Peffer: Why should Japan want a war with the United States?....Treaties represent nothing in action, particularly among powers that do not trust each other.

Mr. Utley: So they naturally want to get us in trouble with the Japanese. That is the purpose of this treaty from the German side. I do not want to fall in with the German game.

Mr. Gideonse: Now what damage can the Japanese do in the Pacific?

Mr. Peffer: First, take Shanghai.... It would be very disagreeable, very unfortunate, but not at all serious.

Mr. Utley: And the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch East Indies have the tin and rubber we need.

Mr. Peffer: If they take the Dutch East Indies they must also take the British Malay region....And remember, as Japan extends itself it weakens itself.

Mr. Utley: As I see it then, we are agreed that our major interest lies in the Atlantic....Therefore, we believe the interest of our country and the world will be best served if we give all aid to the Allies and ignore the Far East."

That was last September. You can't ignore the Far East.

D. R.

"RILEY CASE"

(Continued from Page 187)

Riley was reliably repored ot have been armed, and would resist arrest. This report came from one of his best friends. When Riley was finally arrested in a raid led by Chief Deputy United States Marshal Sam Titlebaum, who had spent the four months locating the hiding place, accompanied by Detective Inspector J. A. Crighton of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and other police including members of the Japanese gendarmerie and Consular poliie, he turned and fled for the roof like all gansters do, and, when placed under arrest, had already disposed of his firearms enroute to the roof.

The exact details of the four month search for Mr. Riley are not available, since such reports are confidential and obviously cannot be made public, but it may be assumed that with the kind of help which Mr. Riley could inspire among his "friends" with his money, it was an intensely interesting and absorbing search and investigation.

So Mr. Riley is going home to the America that he tried so hard to disclaim. And Shanghai Americans have joined with the citizens of Chicago, New York and Kansas City in a new-found respect for Federal Law.

In the United States Court for China

ALVIN TAYLOR PARKER,
Plaintiff,
vs.
MARGARET REVA PARKER,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4585
Civil No. 2464
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
April 7th, 1941
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 7th day of April, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of April, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon; "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of April, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not reside in China, nor has she resided in China for the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was 4524, Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of April, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 26th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES IN VOL. I, 1940

- The Ancient Library of Pei T'ang by Father Hubert Verhaeren.
- The Lungshan Culture: a Prehistoric Phase of Chinese Civilization, by Liang Ssu-yung.
- China in the English Literature of the 17th Century, by Ch'ien Chung-shu.
- Administration of the British Indemnity Fund, by Han Lih-wu.
- A Selected Bibliography of Yunnan and of the Tribes in Southwestern China, by Liu Hsiu-yeh.

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